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# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

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Attorney Docket No.	8449-128-999	Total Pages	<b>#</b>	
First Named	d Inventor or Application	Identifier 🗖 🚤		
Pramod K. Srivastav	/a	S.		
Express Mail Label No.	EL 501 634 6	07116	, <u></u>	

APPLICATION ELEMENTS See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.		Al	Assistant Commissioner Fatants  DDRESS TO: Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231	
	Fee Transmittal Form Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)			Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
	Specification [Total Pages <u>88</u> 86 pp+ 2 pp Table of Contents) ferred arrangement set forth below)	3]	7. 🛭	Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
	Descriptive title of the Invention Cross Reference to Related Applications		a.	☒ Computer Readable Copy
-Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R&D		b.	☑ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)	
The Print's	Reference to Microfiche Appendix Background of the Invention		c.	Statement verifying identity of above copies
er.	Brief Summary of the Invention			ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS
₩₩ . ₩.1	Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)	t		
## i	Detailed Description of the Invention (including drawings, if filed)	1	8. ⊠	Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
222	Claim(s) Abstract of the Disclosure		9. 🗆	37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ⊠ Power of Attorney (when there is an assignee)
3. ≅ 🛭	Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets 8	1]	10. 🗆	English Translation Document (if applicable)
4. 🛭	Dath or Declaration [Total Sheets 2	د	11. 🗆	Information Disclosure
a. ⊠ Newly executed (original or copy)		12. 🏻	Preliminary Amendment	
b. □ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))  (for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)		13. ⊠	Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized)	
		14. ⊠	Small Entity   Statement filed in prior application, Statements(2) Status still proper and desired	
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33 (b).			15. 🗆	Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)
	ncorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked)		16. ⊠	Other: Transmittal of Small Entity Statements
	The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of			
	disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated			ļ.
	eference therein.			
17. If a	CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the Continuation   Divisional   Continuation-in-part (CIP) of price	e <i>requisit</i> or applica	te information No	nation: b: 09/625,137 filed 7/25/00
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### PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP

COUNSELLORS AT LAW 1155 Avenue of the Americas New York, N.Y. 10036-2711 (212) 790-9090

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 8449-128-999

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box PATENT APPLICATION Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

The following utility patent application is enclosed for filing:

Applicant(s): Pramod K. Srivastava

Executed on: September 20, 2000

Date: September 22, 2000

Title of Invention:

ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF

#### PATENT APPLICATION FEE VALUE

TYPE	NO. FILED	LESS	EXTRA	EXTRA RATE	]	FEE
Total Claims	83	-20	63	\$18.00 each	\$	1,134.00
Independent	26	-3	23	\$78.00 each	\$	1,794.00
ACT CONTROL CO			Minimum Fee		\$	690.00
The second secon	Multiple Dependency Fee If Applicable (\$260.00)			\$	260.00	
John Briggs	Total		\$	3,878.00		
	50% Reduction for Independent Inventor, Nonprofit Organization or Small Business Concern (a verified statement as to the applicant's status is attached)				- \$	1,939.00
				<b>Total Filing Fee</b>	\$	1,939.00

Priority of application no. filed on in is claimed under 35 U.S.C. § 119.

The certified copy of the priority application has been filed in application no. filed

Please charge the required fee to Pennie & Edmonds LLP Deposit Account No. 16-1150. A copy of this sheet is

enclosed.

Enclosure

Respectfully submitted,

 $h_{\bullet} = A$ 

2 605

Adriane M. Antler

(Reg. No.)

PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP

This form is not for use with continuation, divisional, re-issue, design or plant patent applications.

#### Express Mail No.: <u>EL 501 634 697 US</u>

Attorney Docket No.: 8449-128-999

#### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application of: Pramod K. Srivastava

Application No.: To be assigned Group Art Unit: Not yet assigned

Filed: On even date herewith Examiner: Not yet assigned

For: ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A

HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES

THEREOF

### TRANSMITTAL OF VERIFIED STATEMENTS AND REQUEST TO ESTABLISH SMALL ENTITY STATUS

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

The Applicant submits herewith the following documents for the above-mentioned application: (1) a Verified Statement Claiming Small Entity Status for the University of Connecticut Health Center; and (2) a Verified Statement Claiming Small Entity Status for Antigenics, LLC.

The Applicant has assigned his entire right, title and interest in the instant application to the University of Connecticut Health Center. The University of Connecticut Health Center has granted certain rights in the application to Antigenics, LLC. The University of Connecticut qualifies as a Small Entity under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9(f) and 1.27(d). Antigenics, LLC qualifies as a Small Entity under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9(f) and 1.27(c).

It is respectfully requested that the application be accorded Small Entity Status in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9(f), 1.27(c) and 1.27(d). Please charge the required fee to Pennie & Edmonds LLP Deposit Account No. 16-1150. A duplicate of this sheet is enclosed for accounting purposes.

Date: September 22, 2000

Adriane M. Antler
PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP

Respectfully submitted

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Enclosures

- 1 - NY2 - 1124329.1

#### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re: 

Application of: Pramod K. Srivastava

☐ Application No.: To be assigned ☐ Patent No.:	Group Art Unit: To be assigned
<ul><li>☒ Filed: herewith</li><li>☐ Issued:</li></ul>	Examiner: To be assigned
For: ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR	Attorney Docket No.: 8449-128-999

VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS [37 CFR 1.9(f) and 1.27(c)] - Small Business Concern

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

I hereby declare that I am

□ the owner of the small business concern identified below:

☑ an official of the small business concern empowered to act in behalf of the concern identified below:

Name of organization	Antigenics, LLC	
Address of organization	630 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2100	
	New York, NY 10111	

I hereby declare that the above identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 37 CFR 1.9(d), for purposes of paying reduced fees under section 41(a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the concern of the person employed on a full-time, part-time or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the small business concern and/or there is an obligation under contract or law by the inventor(s) to convey rights to the small business concern with regard to the invention entitled "ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF", by inventor Pramod K. Srivastava, described in

$\mathbf{X}$	the specification	filed herewith
	application no.	filed:
	patent no.	issued

If the rights held by the above identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed below and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d), or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

FULL NAME	University of Connecticut Health Center	
ADDRESS	263 Farmington Avenue	
	Farmington, Connecticut 06030	
□ INDIVIDUAL	□ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN ☑ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION	

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. [37 CFR 1.28 (b)]

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, and patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

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Name of person signing Garo H. Armen

Title of person other than owner Chief Executive Officer

Address of person signing Antigenics, LLC

630 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2100

New York, NY 10111

Signature Date 9-20-00

\*NOTE: Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)

### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

	<ul><li>☒ Application of: Pramod K. Srivastava</li><li>☐ Patent of:</li></ul>	
	oplication No.: To be assigned tent No.:	Group Art Unit: To be assigned
⊠ Fi □ Iss	led: herewith sued:	Examiner: To be assigned
For:	ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF	Attorney Docket No.: 8449-128-999
V	ERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION [37 CFR 1.9(f) and 1.27(d)	N) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS ] - Nonprofit Organization
	t Commissioner for Patents ston, D.C. 20231	
Sir:		
identifie	d below: Name of organization <u>University of C</u>	act on behalf of the nonprofit organization  Connecticut Health Center
1	Address of organization 263 Farmingto	n Avenue
-		onnecticut 06030
	Γype of organization	
	☑ University or other institution of higher	education
[	☐ Tax exempt under Internal Revenue Ser☐ Nonprofit scientific or educational unde	vice Code (26 USC 501(a) and 501(c)(3)) r statute of state of the United States of America
	(Name of state	
	(Citation of statute	
L	J Would qualify as tax exempt under Inter	mal Revenue Service Code (26 USC 501(a) and
ŗ	501(c)(3)) if located in the United States  Would qualify as popprofit scientific or	educational under statute of state of the United
L	States of America if located in the Unite	d States of America
	(Name of state	d States of America
	(Citation of statute	
I hereby		tified above qualifies as a nonprofit organization
as define	d in 37 CFR 1.9(e) for purposes of paying:	reduced fees under section 41(a) and (b) of Title
35, Unite	ed States Code with regard to the invention	entitled "ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN
RECEPTO	DR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR A	AND USES THEREOF", by inventor Pramod K.
Srivastav	va, described in	
	☐ the specification filed herewith	
	☐ application no. filed:	
	□ patent no. issued	

☐ application no.	filed:
□ patent no.	issued

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the nonprofit organization identified above and/or there is an obligation under contract or law by the inventor(s) to convey rights to the nonprofit organization identified above with regard to the invention.

If the rights held by the nonprofit organization are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed below\* and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

FULL NAME	Antigenics, LLC		
ADDRESS	630 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2100		•
	New York, NY 10111		•
□ INDIVIDUAL	☑ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN	□ NONPROFIT	٠
		ORGANIZATION	
FULL NAME			-
ADDRESS			
□ INDIVIDUAL	☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN	□ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION	•

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. [37 CFR 1.28 (b)]

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, and patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

Send correspondence to: PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP

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\*NOTE: Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)



Express Mail No. <u>EL 501 634 691</u> US Attorney Docket No.: <u>8449-128-999</u>

## ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF

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## ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF

This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending application number 09/625,137, filed July 25, 2000, claiming priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to provisional application no. 60/209,095, filed June 2, 2000, both of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety. The invention was made with government support under grant number CA64394 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The present invention relates to the use of alpha (2) macroglobulin ("α2M") receptor as a heat shock protein receptor, cells that express the α2M receptor bound to an HSP, and antibodies and other molecules that bind the α2M receptor-HSP complex. The invention also relates to screening assays to identify compounds that modulate the interaction of an HSP with the α2M receptor, and methods for using compositions comprising α2M-receptor sequences for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

#### 2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 2.1. HEAT SHOCK PROTEINS

Heat shock proteins (HSPs), also referred to as stress proteins, were first identified as proteins synthesized by cells in response to heat shock. Hsps have classified into five families, based on molecular weight, Hsp100, Hsp90, Hsp70, Hsp60, and smHsp. Many members of these families were found subsequently to be induced in response to other stressful stimuli including nutrient deprivation, metabolic disruption, oxygen radicals, and infection with intracellular pathogens (see Welch, May 1993, Scientific American 56-64; Young, 1990, Annu. Rev. Immunol. 8:401-420; Craig, 1993, Science 260:1902-1903; Gething *et al.*, 1992, Nature 355:33-45; and Lindquist *et al.*, 1988, Annu. Rev. Genetics 22:631-677).

Heat shock proteins are among the most highly conserved proteins in existence. For example, DnaK, the Hsp70 from *E. coli* has about 50% amino acid sequence identity with Hsp70 proteins from excoriates (Bardwell *et al.*, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 81:848-852). The Hsp60 and Hsp90 families also show similarly high levels of intra-family conservation

(Hickey et al., 1989, Mol. Cell. Biol. 9:2615-2626; Jindal, 1989, Mol. Cell. Biol. 9:2279-2283). In addition, it has been discovered that the Hsp60, Hsp70 and Hsp90 families are composed of proteins that are related to the stress proteins in sequence, for example, having greater than 35% amino acid identity, but whose expression levels are not altered by stress.

Studies on the cellular response to heat shock and other physiological stresses revealed that the HSPs are involved not only in cellular protection against these adverse conditions, but also in essential biochemical and immunological processes in unstressed cells. HSPs accomplish different kinds of chaperoning functions. For example, members of the Hsp70 family, located in the cell cytoplasm, nucleus, mitochondria, or endoplasmic 10 reticulum (Lindquist et al., 1988, Ann. Rev. Genetics 22:631-677), are involved in the presentation of antigens to the cells of the immune system, and are also involved in the transfer, folding and assembly of proteins in normal cells. HSPs are capable of binding proteins or peptides, and releasing the bound proteins or peptides in the presence of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) or low pH.

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#### 2.2. IMMUNOGENICITY OF HSP-PEPTIDE COMPLEXES

Srivastava et al. demonstrated immune response to methylcholanthrene-induced sarcomas of inbred mice (1988, Immunol. Today 9:78-83). In these studies, it was found that the molecules responsible for the individually distinct immunogenicity of these tumors were glycoproteins of 96kDa (gp96) and intracellular proteins of 84 to 86kDa (Srivastava et al., 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:3407-3411; Ullrich et al., 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:3121-3125). Immunization of mice with gp96 or p84/86 isolated from a particular tumor rendered the mice immune to that particular tumor, but not to antigenically distinct tumors. Isolation and characterization of genes encoding gp96 and p84/86 revealed 25 significant homology between them, and showed that gp96 and p84/86 were, respectively, the endoplasmic reticular and cytosolic counterparts of the same heat shock proteins (Srivastava et al., 1988, Immunogenetics 28:205-207; Srivastava et al., 1991, Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol. 167:109-123). Further, Hsp70 was shown to elicit immunity to the tumor from which it was isolated but not to antigenically distinct tumors. However, Hsp70 30 depleted of peptides was found to lose its immunogenic activity (Udono and Srivastava, 1993, J. Exp. Med. 178:1391-1396). These observations suggested that the heat shock proteins are not immunogenic per se, but form noncovalent complexes with antigenic peptides, and the complexes can elicit specific immunity to the antigenic peptides (Srivastava, 1993, Adv. Cancer Res. 62:153-177; Udono et al., 1994, J. Immunol., 152:5398-5403; Suto et al., 1995, Science, 269:1585-1588).

Noncovalent complexes of HSPs and peptide, purified from cancer cells, can be used for the treatment and prevention of cancer and have been described in PCT publications WO 96/10411, dated April 11, 1996, and WO 97/10001, dated March 20, 1997 (U.S. Patent No. 5,750,119 issued April 12, 1998, and U.S. Patent No. 5,837,251 issued November 17, 1998, respectively, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). The isolation and purification of stress protein-peptide complexes has been described, for example, from pathogen-infected cells, and can be used for the treatment and prevention of infection caused by the pathogen, such as viruses, and other intracellular pathogens, including bacteria, protozoa, fungi and parasites (see, for example, PCT Publication WO 95/24923, dated September 21, 1995). Immunogenic stress protein-peptide complexes can also be prepared by in vitro complexing of stress protein and antigenic peptides, and the uses of such complexes for the treatment and prevention of cancer and infectious diseases has been described in PCT publication WO 97/10000, dated March 20, 1997 (U.S. Patent No. 6,030,618 issued February 29, 2000. The use of stress protein-peptide complexes for sensitizing antigen presenting cells in vitro for use in adoptive immunotherapy is described in PCT publication WO 97/10002, dated March 20, 1997 (see also U.S. Patent No. 5,985,270 issued November 16, 1999).

#### 2.3. ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR

The alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor (herein referred to interchangeably as either "α2MR" or "the α2M receptor"), also known as LDL (low-density lipoprotein) receptor-20 Related Protein ("LRP") or CD91, is primarily expressed in liver, brain and placenta. The α2M receptor is a member of the low density lipoprotein receptor family. The extracellular domain of the human receptor comprises six 50-amino acid EGF repeats and 31 complement repeats of approximately 40-42 amino acids. The complement repeats are organized, from the amino to the carboxy-terminus, into clusters of 2, 8, 10 and 11 repeats, called Cluster I, 25 II, III and IV (Herz et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7:4119-4127). One study points to Cluster II (Cl-II), which contains complement repeats 3-10 (CR3-10), as the major ligand binding portion of the receptor (Horn et al., 1997, J. Biol. Chem. 272:13608-13613). The α2M receptor plays a role in endocytosis of a diversity of ligands. In addition to  $\alpha 2M$ , other ligands of α2MR include lipoprotein complexes, lactoferrin, tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA), 30 urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), and exotoxins. Thus, the α2M receptor plays roles in a variety of cellular processes, including endocytosis, antigen presentation, cholesterol regulation, ApoE-containing lipoprotein clearance, and chylomicron remnant removal.

Human α2M is synthesized as a 1474 amino acid precursor, the first 23 of which function as a signal sequence that is cleaved to yield a 1451 amino acid mature protein (Kan et al., 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 82:2282-2286). In experiments with recombinant

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protein, the carboxy-terminal 138 amino acids of  $\alpha$ 2M (representing amino acids 1314-1451 of the mature protein) was found to bind the receptor. This domain has been called the RBD (receptor-binding domain; Salvesent *et al.*, 1992, FEBS Lett. 313:198-202; Holtet *et al.*, 1994, FEBS Lett. 344:242-246). An RBD variant (RBDv), a proteolytic fragment of  $\alpha$ 2M comprising an additional 15 amino terminal residues (representing amino acids 1314-1451 of the mature protein) binds to the receptor with almost the same affinity as  $\alpha$ 2M-proteinase (Holtet *et al.*, 1994, FEBS Lett. 344:242-246).

Alignment of α2MR ligands identifies a conserved domain present in the RBDs of α macroglobulins. The conserved sequence spans amino acids 1366-1392 of human α2M.

10 Conserved residues within this domain are Phe<sub>1366</sub>, Leu<sub>1369</sub>, Lys<sub>1370</sub>, Val<sub>1373</sub>, Lys<sub>1374</sub>, Glu<sub>1377</sub>, Val<sub>1382</sub>, Arg<sub>1384</sub> (Nielsen *et al.*, 1996, J. Biol. Chem. 271:12909-12912). Of these, Lys<sub>1370</sub> and Lys<sub>1374</sub> were shown to be critical for receptor binding (Nielsen *et al.*, 1996, J. Biol. Chem. 271:12909-12912).

Binding of ligands, including the binding to α2M, to α2MR is inhibited by α2MR-associated protein (RAP). RAP is a 39 kDa folding chaperone that resides in the endoplasmic reticulum and is required for the normal processing of α2MR. RAP has the ability to competitively inhibit the binding of all α2MR to all α2MR ligands tested. One study shows RAP to bind to complement repeats C5-C7 in cluster II (C1-II) of α2MR (Horn et al., 1997, J. Biol. Chem. 272:13608-13613); another shows RAP to bind to all two complement repeat-modules in C1-II except the C9-C10 module (Andersen *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem., Mar. 24, 2000, PMID: 10747921; published electronically ahead of print). Three structural domains, 1, 2 and 3, have been identified in RAP, consisting of amino acid residues 18-112, 113-218 and 219-323, respectively. Ligand competition titration of recombinant RAP domains indicates that determinants for the inhibition of test ligands reside in the C-terminal regions of domains 1 and 3 (Ellgaard *et al.*, 1997, Eur. J. Biochem. 244:544-51).

#### 2.4. ANTIGEN PRESENTATION

Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules present antigens on the cell surface of antigen-presenting cells. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) then recognize MHC molecules and their associated peptides and kill the target cell. Antigens are processed by two distinct antigen processing routes depending upon whether their origin is intracellular or extracellular. Intracellular or endogenous protein antigens, *i.e.*, antigens synthesized within the antigen-presenting cell, are presented by MHC class I (MHC I) molecules to CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes. On the other hand, extracellular or exogenously synthesized antigenic determinants are presented on the cell surface of "specialized" or "professional" APCs (macrophages, for example) by MHC class II molecules to CD4+ T cells (see,

generally, Fundamental Immunology, W.E. Paul (ed.), New York: Raven Press, 1984). This compartmental segregation of antigen processing routes is important to prevent tissue destruction that could otherwise occur during an immune response as a result of shedding of neighboring cell MHC I antigens.

The heat shock protein gp96 chaperones a wide array of peptides, depending upon the source from which gp96 is isolated (for review, see Srivastava et al., 1998, Immunity 8: 657-665). Tumor-derived gp96 carries tumor-antigenic peptides (Ishii et al., 1999, J. Immunology 162:1303-1309); gp96 preparations from virus-infected cells carry viral epitopes (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, Science 269:1585-1588; Nieland et al., 1998, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95:1800-1805), and gp96 preparations from cells transfected with model antigens such as ovalbumin or β-galactosidase are associated with the corresponding epitopes (Arnold et al., 1995, J. Exp. Med.182:885-889; Breloer et al., 1998, Eur. J. Immunol. 28:1016-1021). The association of gp96 with peptides occurs in vivo (Menoret and Srivastava, 1999, Biochem. Biophys. Research Commun. 262:813-818). Gp96-peptide 15 complexes, whether isolated from cells (Tamura et al., 1997, Science 278:117-120), or reconstituted in vitro (Blachere et al., 1997, J. Exp. Med. 186:1183-1406) are excellent immunogens and have been used extensively to elicit CD8+ T cell responses specific for the gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptides.

The capacity of gp96-peptide complexes to elicit an immune response is dependent upon the transfer of the peptide to MHC class I molecules of antigen-presenting cells (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, supra). Endogenously synthesized antigens chaperoned by gp96 in the endoplasmic reticulum [ER] can prime antigen-specific CD8+ T cells (or MHC Irestricted CTLs) in vivo; this priming of CD8+ T cells requires macrophages. However, the process whereby exogenously introduced gp96-peptide complexes elicit the antigen-specific CD8+ T cell response is not completely understood since there is no established pathway for the translocation of extracellular antigens into the class I presentation machinery. Yet antigenic peptides of extracellular origin associated with HSPs are somehow salvaged by macrophages, channeled into the endogenous pathway, and presented by MHC I molecules to be recognized by CD8+ lymphocytes (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, supra; Blachere et al., 30 1997, J. Exp. Med. 186:1315-22).

Several models have been proposed to explain the delivery of extracellular peptides for antigen presentation. One proposal, known as the "direct transfer" model, suggests that HSP-chaperoned peptides are transferred to MHC I molecules on the cell surface of macrophages for presentation to CD8+ T lymphocytes. Another suggestion is that soluble 25 extracellular proteins can be trafficked to the cytosol via constitutive macropinocytosis in bone marrow-derived macrophages and dendritic cells (Norbury et al., 1997, Eur. J. Immunol. 27:280-288). Yet another proposed mechanism is that HSPs are taken up by the

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MHC class I molecules of the macrophage, which stimulate the appropriate T cells (Srivastava *et al.*, 1994, Immunogenetics 39:93-98. Others have suggested that a novel intracellular trafficking pathway may be involved for the transport of peptides from the extracellular medium into the lumen of ER (Day *et al.*, 1997, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 94:8064-8069; Nicchitta, 1998, Curr. Opin. in Immunol. 10:103-109). Further suggestions include the involvement of phagocytes which (a) possess an ill-defined pathway to shunt protein from the phagosome into the cytosol where it would enter the normal class I pathway; (b) digest ingested material in lysosomes and regurgitate peptides for loading on the surface to class I molecules (Bevan, 1995, J. Exp. Med. 182:639-41).

Still others have proposed a receptor-mediated pathway for the delivery of extracellular peptides to the cell surface of APCs for antigen presentation. In view of the extremely small quantity of gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptides required for immunization (Blachere *et al.*, 1997, *supra*), and the strict dependence of immunogenicity of gp96-peptide complexes on functional antigen presenting cells (APCs) (Udono *et al.*, 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:3077-3081), APCs had been proposed to possess receptors for gp96 (Srivastava *et al.*, 1994, Immunogenetics 39:93-98). Preliminary microscopic evidence consistent with such receptors has been recently obtained (Binder *et al.*, 1998, Cell Stress & Chaperones 3 (Supp.1):2.; Arnold-Schild *et al.*, 1999, J. Immunol. 162: 3757-3760; and Wassenberg *et al.*, 1999, J. Cell Sci. 1:12). One hypothesis is that the mannose receptor is used in the uptake of gp96, but no mechanism has been proposed for the non-glycosylated HSPs, such as Hsp70 (Ciupitu *et al.*, 1998, J. Exp. Med., 187:685-691).

The identification and characterization of specific molecules involved in HSP-mediated antigen presentation of peptides could provide useful reagents and techniques for eliciting specific immunity by HSP and HSP-peptide complexes, and for developing novel diagnostic and therapeutic methods.

Citation or discussion of a reference herein shall not be construed as an admission that such is prior art to the present invention.

#### 3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for the use of the alpha (2) macroglobulin ("α2M") receptor as a heat shock protein receptor. The invention is based, in part, on the Applicant's discovery that the α2M receptor is a cell surface receptor for heat shock proteins. In particular, the Applicant has shown that the heat shock protein gp96 binds directly to the α2M receptor, and that α2M inhibits re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptides by macrophages. Because no precedent exists for receptors that recognize

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abundant and intracellular proteins like HSPs, the discovery of an HSP cell surface receptor was highly unexpected.

The present invention provides compositions comprising complexes of HSPs and the α2M receptor, and antibodies and other molecules that bind the HSP-α2M receptor complex. The invention also encompasses methods for the use of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor as a heat shock protein receptor, including methods for screening for compounds that modulate the interaction of HSP and the a2M receptor, and methods for treatment and detection of HSPα2M receptor-mediated processes and HSP-α2M receptor-related disorders and conditions, such as autoimmune disorders, proliferative disorders and infectious diseases.

The invention provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates an HSPα2M receptor-mediated process, comprising: (a) contacting a test compound with a heat shock protein and an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor; and (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity or expression, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an  $HSP-\alpha 2M$ receptor-mediated process is identified. In one embodiment of this method the compound identified is an antagonist which interferes with the interaction of the heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, further comprising the step of: (c) determining whether the level interferes with the interaction of the heat shock protein and the alpha(2) 20 macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment, the test compound is an antibody specific for the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment, the test compound is an antibody specific for alpha (2) macroglobulin. In another embodiment, test compound is an antibody specific for a heat shock protein. In another embodiment, the test compound is a small molecule. In another yet embodiment, the test compound is a peptide. In another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In yet another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin. In yet another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of a heat shock protein sequence. In another embodiment, the compound is an agonist which enhances the interaction of the heat shock 30 protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment, which the HSPα2M receptor-mediated process affects an autoimmune disorder, a disease or disorder involving disruption of antigen presentation or endocytosis, a disease or disorder involving cytokine clearance or inflammation, a proliferative disorder, a viral disorder or other infectious disease, hypercholesterolemia, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, or osteoporosis.

The invention also provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process, comprising: (a) contacting a test compound with a

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heat shock protein and an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cell; and (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity or expression in the cell, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified. In yet another embodiment, wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to interact with a heat shock protein.

The invention also encompasses a method for identifying a compound that modulates the binding of a heat shock protein to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, comprising: (a) contacting a heat shock protein with an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, or fragment, or analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, in the presence of a test compound; and (b) measuring the amount of heat shock protein bound to the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, or fragment, analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, such that if the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in (b) differs from the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates the binding of an HSP to the \alpha2M receptor is identified. In another embodiment, alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor contacted in step (a) is on a cell surface. In another embodiment, the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor is immobilized to a solid surface. In another embodiment, the solid surface is a microtiter dish. In another embodiment, the amount of bound heat shock protein is measured by contacting the cell with a heat shock protein-specific antibody. In yet another embodiment, the heat shock protein is labeled and the amount of bound heat shock protein is measured by detecting the label. In another embodiment, the heat shock protein is labeled with a fluorescent label.

The invention further provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates

heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptorexpressing cells comprising: (a) adding a test compound to a mixture of alpha (2)

macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells and a complex consisting essentially of a heat shock
protein noncovalently associated with an antigenic molecule, under conditions conducive to
alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-mediated endocytosis; (b) measuring the level of antigenspecific stimulation of cytotoxic T cells by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing
cells, such that if the level measured in (b) differs from the level of said stimulation in the
absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates heat shock protein-mediated
antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells is identified. In
one embodiment of this method, the step of measuring the level of the antigenic molecule
presented on the cell surface of step (b) comprises: (i) adding the alpha (2) macroglobulin
receptor-expressing cells formed in step (a) to T cells under conditions conducive to the
activation of the T cells; and (ii) comparing the level of activation of said cytotoxic T cells

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with the level of activation of T cells by an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cell formed in the absence of the test compound, wherein an increase of decrease in level of T cell activation indicates that a compound that modulates heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells is identified.

In various embodiments, the heat shock protein used in the methods of the invention is gp96.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method for detecting a heat shock protein-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-related disorder in a mammal comprising measuring the level of an HSP-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-mediated process in a patient sample, such that if the measured level differs from the level found in clinically normal individuals, then a heat shock protein-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-related disorder is detected.

The invention also encompasses kits comprising compositions of the invention. In one embodiment, a kit is provided, packaged in one or more containers, comprising: (a) a purified heat shock protein, nucleic acid encoding a heat shock protein, or cell expressing a heat shock protein; and (b) an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, nucleic acid encoding an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, or cell expressing an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide. In one embodiment, the kit the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, or cell expressing an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, or cell expressing an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, the kit further comprises instructions for use in treating an autoimmune disorder, an infectious disease, or a proliferative disorder.

The invention also provides a method for modulating an immune response comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound that modulates the interaction of a heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In one embodiment, the compound is an agonist which enhances the interaction of the heat shock protein and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment of this method the compound in an antagonist that interferes with the interaction between the heat shock protein and the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor.

The invention further provides a method for treating an autoimmune disorder comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a purified compound that interferes with the interaction of a heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In one embodiment of this method the compound in an antagonist that interferes with the interaction between the heat shock protein and the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor. In one embodiment, the antagonist is an antibody specific for alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment, the antagonist is an antibody specific for a heat shock protein. In another embodiment, the antagonist is a small molecule. In another embodiment, the

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antagonist is a peptide. In another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin. In another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of a heat shock protein sequence.

The invention further provides a method for increasing the immunopotency of a cancer cell or an infected cell comprising transforming said cell with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.

Still further, the invention provides a method for increasing the immunopotency of a cancer cell or an infected cell comprising: (a) transforming said cell with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, and (b) administering said cell to an individual in need of treatment, so as to obtain an elevated immune response.

The invention also provides a recombinant cancer cell transformed with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide. In one embodiment, the recombinant cell is a human cell.

In yet another embodiment, the invention provides a recombinant infected cell transformed with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide. In one embodiment, the recombinant cell is a human cell.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method for screening for molecules that specifically bind to an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor comprising the steps of: (a) contacting an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor with one or more test molecules under conditions conducive to binding; and (b) determining whether any of said test molecules specifically bind to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor. In one embodiment of this method, test molecules are potential immunotherapeutic drugs.

The invention also provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates the binding of an α2M receptor ligand to the α2M receptor comprising: contacting an α2M receptor with an α2M receptor ligand, or an α2M receptor-binding fragment, analog, derivative, or mimetic thereof, in the presence of one or more test compound; and (b) measuring the amount of α2M receptor ligand, or fragment, analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, bound to the α2M receptor, such that if the amount of bound α2M receptor ligand measured in (b) differs from the amount of bound α2M measured in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates the binding of an α2M receptor ligand to the α2M receptor is identified.

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In another embodiment, a method is provided for identifying a compound that modulates the interaction between the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor and an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ligand, comprising: (a) contacting an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor with one or more test compounds; and (b) measuring the level of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor activity or expression, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor activity in the absence of one or more test compounds, then a compound that modulates the interaction between the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor and an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ligand is identified. In one embodiment, the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ligand is  $\alpha 2M$ .

In another embodiment, a method is provided for identifying a compound that modulates antigen presentation by α2M receptor-expressing cells comprising: (a) adding one or more test compounds to a mixture of α2M receptor-expressing cells and a complex comprising an α2M receptor ligand and an antigenic molecule, under conditions conducive to α2M receptor-mediated endocytosis; (b) measuring the level of stimulation of antigenspecific cytotoxic T cells by the α2M receptor-expressing cells, such that if the level measured in (b) differs from the level of said stimulation in the absence of the one or more test compounds, then a compound that modulates antigen presentation by α2M receptor-expressing cells is identified.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method for modulating an immune response comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound that binds to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor in an amount effective to modulate an immune response in the mammal.

In yet another embodiment, a method for treating or preventing a disease or disorder is provided comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound that binds to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor in an amount effective to treat or prevent a disease or disorder in the mammal. In one embodiment, the disease or disorder is cancer or an infectious disease.

In a further embodiment, a method is provided for treating an autoimmune disorder comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a purified compound that binds to the α2M receptor in an amount effective to treat an autoimmune disorder in the mammal.

The term "HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process" as used herein refers to a process dependent and/or responsive, either directly or indirectly, to the interaction of HSP with the α2M receptor. Such processes include processes that result from an aberrant level of expression, synthesis and/or activity of α2M receptor, such as endocytic activities relating to the binding of the various α2M ligands, including but not limited to HSP, α2M, lipoprotein complexes, lactoferrin, tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA), urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), and exotoxins. Such processes include, but are not limited to, endocytosis, antigen presentation, cholesterol regulation, apoE-containing lipoprotein clearance, and chylomicron remnant removal.

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The terms "HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor-related disorder" and "HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor-related condition", as used herein, refers to a disorder and a condition, respectively, involving a HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor interaction. Such disorders and conditions may result, for example, from an aberrant ability of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor to interact with HSP, perhaps due to aberrant levels of HSP and/or  $\alpha$ 2M receptor expression, synthesis and/or activity relative to levels found in normal, unaffected, unimpaired individuals, levels found in clinically normal individuals, and/or levels found in a population whose levels represent a baseline, average HSP and/or  $\alpha$ 2M receptor levels. Such disorders include, but are not limited to, autoimmune disorders, diseases and disorders involving disruption of antigen presentation and/or endocytosis, diseases and disorders involving cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, proliferative disorders, viral disorders and other infectious diseases, hypercholesterolemia, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, and osteoporosis.

The term " $\alpha$ 2MR ligand" as used herein, refers to a molecule capable of binding to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. Such  $\alpha$ 2MR ligands include as well as known ligands, such as, but not limited to,  $\alpha$ 2M and  $\alpha$ 2M complexes, heat shock proteins and heat shock protein complexes, lipoprotein complexes, lactoferrin, tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA), urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), and exotoxins. In addition,  $\alpha$ 2MR ligands also include molecules which can readily be identified as  $\alpha$ 2MR ligands using standard binding assays well known in the art. Such  $\alpha$ 2MR ligands are typically endocytosed by cell upon binding to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor.

#### 4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1A-C. Identification of an 80 kDa polypeptide as a putative gp96 receptor. A.

Confocal microscopy of re-presentation-competent RAW264.7 cells stained with gp96-FITC (left panel) and with albumin-FITC (right panel). B. SDS-PAGE analysis of detergent extracts of plasma membranes from surface biotinylated RAW264.7 (re-presentation-competent) or P815 cells (representation-incompetent) eluted from gp96 or albumin-Sepharose (SA) columns and stained with silver stain (top) or avidin-peroxidase (bottom).

C. gp96-SASD-I<sup>125</sup> was cross-linked to live peritoneal macrophages (MO) or P815 cells, and the cell lysates examined by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. Various components were omitted as controls, as indicated.

FIG. 2A-B. Anti-p80 antiserum detects an 80 kDa molecule and inhibits re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned AHl peptide by macrophage. A. Pre-immune and immune sera were used to probe blots of plasma membrane extracts of RAW264.7, peritoneal macrophages (both cell types re-presentation-competent), or P815 cells. B. Re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned

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peptide AH1. Sera were added at the final dilution indicated. The solid cross indicates the level of T cell stimulation when the APCs were pulsed directly with the AH1 peptide. The open cross indicates the corresponding value with unpulsed APCs.

- FIG. 3A-C. Protein microsequencing of the 80 kDa protein. A. Analysis of a single tryptic (GALHIYHQR) peptide by tandem- mass spectrometry. All possible b- and y-ion series together with identified b-ion series (red) and y-ion series (blue) are shown. B. Collision-induced dissociation (CID) spectrum of this peptide is shown. C. Four identified peptides from the α2M receptor, peptide mass, and sequence are shown.
  - FIG. 4. α2-Macroglobulin inhibits re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned AH1 peptide by macrophage. The solid cross indicates the level of T cell stimulation when the APCs were pulsed directly with the AH1 peptide. The open cross indicates the corresponding value with unpulsed APCs.
  - FIG. 5. α2M receptor is a sensor of necrotic cell death due to its ability to detect extracellular gp96. Conversely, receptors (psR) for phosphatidyl serine (ps) detect apoptotic cell death.
- FIG. 6A. The mouse α2MR cDNA (SEQ ID NO:1) and predicted open reading frame of murine α2MR protein (Genbank accession no. CAA47817). **B.** The murine α2M protein (SEQ ID NO:2), with residues identified by microsequencing an 80 kDa, gp96-interacting fragment of the receptor highlighted in bold.
- FIG. 7A. The human α2M cDNA (SEQ ID NO:3) and predicted open reading frame of α2M protein (SEQ ID NO:4)(Genbank accession no. M11313). B. The sequence of the mature human α2M protein (SEQ ID NO:5), following cleavage of the N-terminal 23 amino acid signal sequence. Highlighted residues represent the 138 amino acid α2MR-binding domain (RBD). Underlined residues represent an extension of the RBD that is present in a α2MR-binding, proteolytic fragment of α2M (RBDv). Bolded residues have been shown to be important for α2MR binding. Italicized residues represent a domain that is conserved among ligands of α2MR.
- FIG. 8A. The human α2MR cDNA (SEQ ID NO:6) and predicted open reading frame of human α2MR protein (Genbank accession no. NP\_002323). B. Primary amino acid sequence of human α2MR (SEQ ID NO:7). The approximate locations of complement repeat clusters I and II are highlighted in grey. Individual complement repeats of Cl-II are indicated as

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follows: amino acids of CR3, 5, 7 and 9 are in italics, and amino acids of CR4, 6, 8, and 10 are underlined. Amino acids highlighted in bold were present in an 80kDa peptide fragment of the mouse α2MR that bound to gp96. The double underlined residues represent the predicted signal peptide. For the locations of other features of the receptor, such as the EGF repeats, see the article by (Herz *et al.*, 1988, EMBO J. 7:4119-4127).

#### 5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for the use of the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor (also referred to interchangeably herein as " $\alpha$ 2MR" or "the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor") as a heat shock protein ("HSP") receptor. In particular, the present invention provides compositions comprising isolated  $\alpha$ 2MR-ligand complexes, *e.g.*,  $\alpha$ 2MR-HSP complexes, including isolated and/or recombinant cells, and antibodies, molecules and compounds that modulate the interaction of  $\alpha$ 2MR with an  $\alpha$ 2MR ligand, such as HSP. The invention further encompasses methods for the use of  $\alpha$ 2MR as a heat shock protein receptor, including screening assays to identify compounds that modulate the interaction of  $\alpha$ 2MR with an HSP, or other  $\alpha$ 2MR ligand, and methods for the use of these molecules and complexes for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

The term " $\alpha$ 2MR ligand" as used herein, refers to a molecule capable of binding to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. Such  $\alpha$ 2MR ligands include as well as known ligands, such as, but not limited to,  $\alpha$ 2M and  $\alpha$ 2M complexes, heat shock proteins and heat shock protein complexes, lipoprotein complexes, lactoferrin, tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA), urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), and exotoxins. In addition,  $\alpha$ 2MR ligands also include molecules which can readily be identified as  $\alpha$ 2MR ligands using standard binding assays well known in the art. Such  $\alpha$ 2MR ligands are typically endocytosed by cell upon binding to  $\alpha$ 2MR.

An HSP useful in the practice of the invention may be selected from among any cellular protein that satisfies any one of the following criteria: the intracellular concentration of an HSP increases when a cell is exposed to a stressful stimulus; an HSP can bind other proteins or peptides, and can release the bound proteins or peptides in the presence of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) or low pH; or an HSP possesses at least 35% homology with any cellular protein having any of the above properties. Preferably, the HSP used in the compositions and methods of the present invention includes, but are not limited to, HSP90, gp96, BiP, Hsp70, DnaK, Hsc70, PhoE calreticulin, PDI, or an sHsp, alone or in combination.

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In a preferred embodiment, an HSP is a mammalian (e.g., mouse, rat, primate, domestic animal such as dog, cat, cow, horse), and is most preferably, human.

Hsps useful in the practice of the invention include, but are not limited to, members of the HSP60 family, HSP70 family, HSP90 family, HSP100 family, sHSP family, calreticulin, PDI, and other proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum that contain thioredoxin-like domain(s), such as, but not limited to, ERp72 and ERp61.

HSP analogs, muteins, derivatives, and fragments can also be used in place of HSPs according to the invention. An HSP peptide-binding "fragment" for use in the invention refers to a polypeptide comprising a HSP peptide-binding domain that is capable of becoming non-covalently associated with a peptide to form a complex that is capable of eliciting an immune response. In one embodiment, an HSP peptide-binding fragment is a polypeptide comprising an HSP peptide-binding domain of approximately 100 to 200 amino acids.

Databases can also be searched to identify sequences with various degrees of similarities to a query sequence using programs, such as FASTA and BLAST, which rank the similar sequences by alignment scores and statistics. Such nucleotide sequences of nonlimiting examples of HSPs that can be used for preparation of the HSPs used in the methods of the invention are as follows: human Hsp70, Genbank Accession No. NM 005345, Sargent et al., 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 86:1968-1972; human Hsp90, Genbank 20 Accession No. X15183, Yamazaki et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 17:7108; human gp96: Genbank Accession No. X15187, Maki et al., 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad Sci., 87: 5658-5562; human BiP: Genbank Accession No. M19645; Ting et al., 1988, DNA 7: 275-286; human Hsp27, Genbank Accession No. M24743; Hickey et al., 1986, Nucleic Acids Res. 14:4127-45; mouse Hsp70: Genbank Accession No. M35021, Hunt et al., 1990, Gene, 87:199-204; mouse gp96: Genbank Accession No. M16370, Srivastava et al., 1987, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 85:3807-3811; and mouse BiP: Genbank Accession No. U16277, Haas et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 85: 2250-2254. Due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, the term "HSP sequence", as used herein, refers not only to the naturally occurring amino acid and nucleotide sequence but also encompasses all the other degenerate sequences that encode the HSP. 30

The aforementioned HSP families also contain proteins that are related to HSPs in sequence, for example, having greater than 35% amino acid identity, but whose expression levels are not altered by stress. Therefore, it is contemplated that the definition of heat shock or stress protein, as used herein, embraces other proteins, mutants, analogs, and variants thereof having at least 35% to 55%, preferably 55% to 75%, and most preferably 75% to 85% amino acid identity with members of these families whose expression levels in a cell are enhanced in response to a stressful stimulus. The determination of percent identity between

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two sequences can also be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. A preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of two sequences is the algorithm of Karlin and Altschul, 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:2264-2268, modified as in Karlin and Altschul, 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:5873-5877. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the NBLAST and XBLAST programs of Altschul, et al., 1990, J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410. BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score = 100, wordlength = 12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to a nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score = 50, wordlength = 3 to obtain 10 amino acid sequences homologous to a protein molecules of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al., 1997, Nucleic Acids Res.25:3389-3402. Alternatively, PSI-Blast can be used to perform an iterated search which detects distant relationships between molecules (Altschul et al., 1997, supra). When utilizing BLAST, Gapped BLAST, and PSI-Blast programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used (see http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). Another preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of sequences is the algorithm of Myers and Miller, 1988, CABIOS 4:11-17. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0) which is part of the GCG sequence alignment software package. When utilizing the ALIGN program for comparing amino acid sequences, a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4 can be used.

The immunogenic HSP-peptide complexes of the invention may include any complex containing an HSP and a peptide that is capable of inducing an immune response in a mammal. The peptides are preferably noncovalently associated with the HSP. Preferred complexes may include, but are not limited to, gp96-peptide complexes, HSP90-peptide complexes, HSP70-peptide complexes, HSP60-peptide complexes, HSP100-peptide complexes, calreticulin-peptide complexes, and sHSP-peptide complexes. For example, the HSP gp96 which is present in the endoplasmic reticulum of eukaryotic cells and is related to the cytoplasmic HSP90's can be used to generate an effective vaccine containing a gp96-peptide complex.

The HSPs,  $\alpha$ 2MR, and/or antigenic molecules for use in the invention can be purified from natural sources, chemically synthesized, or recombinantly produced. Although the HSPs may be allogeneic to the patient, in a preferred embodiment, the HSPs are autologous to the patient to whom they are administered.

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#### 5.1 COMPOSITIONS OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compositions that modulate the interaction between α2MR and an α2MR ligand, such as, for example, an HSP. Such compositions can be used in methods to elicit or modulate an immune response. Such compositions also include antibodies that specifically recognize HSP- α2MR complexes, isolated cells that express HSP-α2MR complexes, and isolated and recombinant cells that contain recombinant α2MR and HSP sequences. In addition, in various methods of the invention, sequences encoding α2MR, an HSP, and α2M are used for immunotherapy. Such compositions can be used, for example, in immunotherapy against proliferative disorders, infectious diseases, and other HSP-α2MR-related disorders. Methods for the synthesis and production of such compositions are described herein.

#### 5.1.1 RECOMBINANT EXPRESSION

In various embodiments of the invention, sequences encoding the α2MR, an HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand are inserted into an expression vector for propagation and expression in recombinant cells. Thus, in one embodiment, the α2M receptor, HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand coding region is linked to a non-native promoter for expression in recombinant cells.

The amino acid sequence of the portion of α2MR that recognizes and binds to HSPs is shown in FIG. 6B (SEQ ID NO:2). Based on the discovery by the Applicant, this portion of α2MR is responsible for recognizing and binding to HSPs and HSP-antigenic peptide complexes. After binding HSPs, α2MR facilitates transport of the HSP-antigenic peptide complex into the cell, where the peptide antigens associate with MHC class I molecules and are then presented on the cell surface of the cell, and become available to stimulate an immune response. Based on this invention, compositions comprising agonists and antagonists of α2MR and HSPs interactions can be used to modulate the immune response. Thus, recombinant α2MR polypeptides, complexes of α2MR and an HSP or HSP-antigenic peptide complexes, and recombinant cells expressing α2MR or complexes comprising α2MR and antigenic peptides can be used in methods for immunotherapy and diagnostic methods described herein.

In various embodiments of the invention, sequences encoding the α2MR, and/or a heat shock protein or α2M, or fragments thereof, are inserted into an expression vector for propagation and expression in recombinant cells. An expression construct, as used herein, refers to a nucleotide sequence encoding a particular gene product, such as the α2MR, HSP or α2M, operably associated with one or more regulatory regions which allows expression of the encoded gene product in an appropriate host cell. "Operably-associated" refers to an

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association in which the regulatory regions and the nucleotide sequence encoding the gene product to be expressed are joined and positioned in such a way as to permit transcription, and ultimately, translation.

The DNA may be obtained from known sequences derived from sequence databases by standard procedures known in the art by DNA amplification or molecular cloning directly from a tissue, cell culture, or cloned DNA (e.g., a DNA "library"). Any eukaryotic cell may serve as the nucleic acid source for obtaining the coding region of an hsp gene. Nucleic acid sequences encoding HSPs can be isolated from vertebrate, mammalian, as well as primate sources, including humans. Clones derived from genomic DNA may contain regulatory and 10 intron DNA regions in addition to coding regions; clones derived from cDNA will contain only exon sequences. Whatever the source, the hsp gene should be cloned into a suitable vector for propagation of the gene.

Vectors based on E. coli are the most popular and versatile systems for high level expression of foreign proteins (Makrides, 1996, Microbiol Rev, 60:512-538). Non-limiting examples of regulatory regions that can be used for expression in E. coli may include but not limited to lac, trp, lpp, phoA, recA, tac,  $\lambda P_L$  and phage T3 and T7 promoters (Makrides, 1996, Microbiol Rev, 60:512-538). Non-limiting examples of prokaryotic expression vectors may include the λgt vector series such as λgt11 (Huynh et al., 1984 in "DNA Cloning Techniques", Vol. I: A Practical Approach (D. Glover, ed.), pp. 49-78, IRL Press, Oxford), and the pET vector series (Studier et al., 1990, Methods Enzymol., 185:60-89). However, a potential drawback of a prokaryotic host-vector system is the inability to perform many of the post-translational processing events of mammalian cells. Thus, an eukaryotic host-vector system is preferred, a mammalian host-vector system is more preferred, and a human hostvector system is the most preferred.

The regulatory regions necessary for transcription of an α2MR sequence, for example, can be provided by the expression vector. A translation initiation codon (ATG) may also be provided to express a nucleotide sequence encoding an α2M receptor that lacks an initiation codon. In a compatible host-construct system, cellular proteins required for transcription, such as RNA polymerase and transcription factors, will bind to the regulatory  $_{30}$  regions on the expression construct to effect transcription of the  $\alpha 2MR$  sequence in the host organism. The precise nature of the regulatory regions needed for gene expression may vary from host cell to host cell. Generally, a promoter is required which is capable of binding RNA polymerase to initiate the transcription of an operably-associated nucleic acid sequence. Such regulatory regions may include those 5'-non-coding sequences involved with initiation of transcription and translation, such as the TATA box, the cap site, a CAAT box, and the like. The non-coding region 3' to the coding sequence may contain transcriptional termination regulatory sequences, such as terminators and polyadenylation sites.

Both constitutive and inducible regulatory regions may be used for expression of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, HSP,  $\alpha 2M$ , or other  $\alpha 2MR$  ligand. It may be desirable to use inducible promoters when the conditions optimal for growth of the recombinant cells and the conditions for high level expression of the gene product are different. Examples of useful regulatory regions are provided in the next section below.

For expression of the α2M receptor, HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand gene product in mammalian host cells, a variety of regulatory regions can be used, for example, the SV40 early and late promoters, the cytomegalovirus (CMV) immediate early promoter, and the Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat (RSV-LTR) promoter. Inducible promoters that may be useful in mammalian cells include but are not limited to those associated with the metallothionein II gene, mouse mammary tumor virus glucocorticoid responsive long terminal repeats (MMTV-LTR), the β-interferon gene, and the Hsp70 gene (Williams *et al.*, 1989, Cancer Res. 49:2735-42; Taylor *et al.*, 1990, Mol. Cell Biol., 10:165-75). It may be advantageous to use heat shock promoters or stress promoters to drive expression of α2MR in recombinant host cells.

The following animal regulatory regions, which exhibit tissue specificity and have been utilized in transgenic animals, can also be used in tumor cells of a particular tissue type: elastase I gene control region which is active in pancreatic acinar cells (Swift et al., 1984, Cell 38:639-646; Ornitz et al., 1986, Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 50:399-409; 20 MacDonald, 1987, Hepatology 7:425-515); insulin gene control region which is active in pancreatic beta cells (Hanahan, 1985, Nature 315:115-122), immunoglobulin gene control region which is active in lymphoid cells (Grosschedl et al., 1984, Cell 38:647-658; Adames et al., 1985, Nature 318:533-538; Alexander et al., 1987, Mol. Cell. Biol. 7:1436-1444), mouse mammary tumor virus control region which is active in testicular, breast, lymphoid 25 and mast cells (Leder et al., 1986, Cell 45:485-495), albumin gene control region which is active in liver (Pinkert et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1:268-276), alpha-fetoprotein gene control region which is active in liver (Krumlauf et al., 1985, Mol. Cell. Biol. 5:1639-1648; Hammer et al., 1987, Science 235:53-58; alpha 1-antitrypsin gene control region which is active in the liver (Kelsey et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1:161-171), beta-globin gene 30 control region which is active in myeloid cells (Mogram et al., 1985, Nature 315:338-340; Kollias et al., 1986, Cell 46:89-94; myelin basic protein gene control region which is active in oligodendrocyte cells in the brain (Readhead et al., 1987, Cell 48:703-712); myosin light chain-2 gene control region which is active in skeletal muscle (Sani, 1985, Nature 314:283-286), and gonadotropic releasing hormone gene control region which is active in the hypothalamus (Mason et al., 1986, Science 234:1372-1378).

The efficiency of expression of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor in a host cell may be enhanced by the inclusion of appropriate transcription enhancer elements in the expression vector, such as

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those found in SV40 virus, Hepatitis B virus, cytomegalovirus, immunoglobulin genes, metallothionein,  $\beta$ -actin (see Bittner et al., 1987, Methods in Enzymol. 153:516-544; Gorman, 1990, Curr. Op. in Biotechnol. 1:36-47).

The expression vector may also contain sequences that permit maintenance and replication of the vector in more than one type of host cell, or integration of the vector into the host chromosome. Such sequences may include but are not limited to replication origins, autonomously replicating sequences (ARS), centromere DNA, and telomere DNA. It may also be advantageous to use shuttle vectors that can be replicated and maintained in at least two types of host cells.

In addition, the expression vector may contain selectable or screenable marker genes for initially isolating or identifying host cells that contain DNA encoding an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. For long term, high yield production of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, stable expression in mammalian cells is preferred. A number of selection systems may be used for mammalian cells, including, but not limited, to the Herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler et al., 1977, Cell 11:223), hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (Szybalski and Szybalski, 1962, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 48:2026), and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy et al., 1980, Cell 22:817) genes can be employed in tk, hgprt or aprt cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite resistance can be used as the basis of selection for dihydrofolate reductase (dhfr), which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler et al., 1980, Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:3567; O'Hare et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:1527); gpt, which confers resistance to

mycophenolic acid (Mulligan & Berg, 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2072); neomycin phosphotransferase (neo), which confers resistance to the aminoglycoside G-418 (Colberre-Garapin et al., 1981, J. Mol. Biol. 150:1); and hygromycin phosphotransferase (hyg), which confers resistance to hygromycin (Santerre et al., 1984, Gene 30:147). Other selectable markers, such as but not limited to histidinol and Zeocin™ can also be used.

In order to insert the DNA sequence encoding α2M receptor, HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand into the cloning site of a vector, DNA sequences with regulatory functions, such as promoters, must be attached to DNA sequences encoding the α2M receptor, HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand, respectively. To do this, linkers or adapters providing the appropriate compatible restriction sites may be ligated to the ends of cDNA or synthetic DNA encoding an α2M receptor, by techniques well known in the art (Wu et al., 1987, Methods in Enzymol 152:343-349). Cleavage with a restriction enzyme can be followed by modification to create blunt ends by digesting back or filling in single-stranded DNA termini before ligation. Alternatively, a desired restriction enzyme site can be introduced into a fragment of DNA by amplification of the DNA by use of PCR with primers containing the desired restriction enzyme site.

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In one embodiment, an expression construct comprising an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor sequence operably associated with regulatory regions can be directly introduced into appropriate host cells for expression and production of  $\alpha 2MR$  without further cloning (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,580,859). The expression constructs may also contain DNA sequences that facilitate integration of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor sequence into the genome of the host cell, e.g., via homologous recombination. In this instance, it is not necessary to employ an expression vector comprising a replication origin suitable for appropriate host cells in order to propagate and express the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor in the host cells.

Expression constructs containing cloned nucleotide sequence encoding the α2M receptor, an HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand, can be introduced into the host cell by a variety of techniques known in the art, including but not limited to, for prokaryotic cells, bacterial transformation (Hanahan, 1985, in DNA Cloning, A Practical Approach, 1:109-136), and for eukaryotic cells, calcium phosphate mediated transfection (Wigler et al., 1977, Cell 11:223-232), liposome-mediated transfection (Schaefer-Ridder et al., 1982, Science 215:166-168), electroporation (Wolff et al., 1987, Proc Natl Acad Sci 84:3344), and microinjection (Cappechi, 1980, Cell 22:479-488).

For long term, high yield production of properly processed α2M receptor, HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand, stable expression in mammalian cells is preferred. Cell lines that stably express the α2M receptor, HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand or α2MR-peptide complexes may be engineered by using a vector that contains a selectable marker. By way of example but not limitation, following the introduction of the expression constructs, engineered cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media, and then are switched to a selective media. The selectable marker in the expression construct confers resistance to the selection and optimally allows cells to stably integrate the expression construct into their chromosomes and to grow in culture and to be expanded into cell lines. Such cells can be cultured for a long period of time while the desired gene product is expressed continuously.

The recombinant cells may be cultured under standard conditions of temperature, incubation time, optical density, and media composition. Alternatively, recombinant antigenic cells may be cultured under conditions emulating the nutritional and physiological requirements of the cancer cell or infected cell. However, conditions for growth of recombinant cells may be different from those for expression of the α2M receptor, HSPs, α2M, or other α2MR ligand, or antigenic peptide.

#### 5.1.2 PEPTIDE SYNTHESIS

An alternative to producing peptides and polypeptides comprising HSP, α2M receptor, α2M or other α2MR ligand sequences, by recombinant techniques is peptide synthesis. For example, a peptide corresponding to a portion of an HSP or an α2M peptide comprising the receptor-binding domain, which can be used as an antagonist in the therapeutic methods described herein, can be synthesized by use of a peptide synthesizer. Synthetic peptides corresponding to a 2M receptor sequences useful for the rapeutic methods described herein can also be produced synthetically. Conventional peptide synthesis may be used or other synthetic protocols well known in the art.

For example, peptides having the amino acid sequence of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, an HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand, or an analog, mutein, fragment, or derivative thereof, may be synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis using procedures similar to those described by Merrifield, 1963, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 85:2149. During synthesis, N-α-protected amino acids having protected side chains are added stepwise to a growing polypeptide chain linked by its 15 C-terminal and to an insoluble polymeric support i.e., polystyrene beads. The peptides are synthesized by linking an amino group of an N- $\alpha$ -deprotected amino acid to an  $\alpha$ -carboxyl group of an N-α-protected amino acid that has been activated by reacting it with a reagent such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. The attachment of a free amino group to the activated carboxyl leads to peptide bond formation. The most commonly used N-α-protecting groups <sup>20</sup> include Boc which is acid labile and Fmoc which is base labile. Details of appropriate chemistries, resins, protecting groups, protected amino acids and reagents are well known in the art and so are not discussed in detail herein (See, Atherton, et al., 1989, Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis: A Practical Approach, IRL Press, and Bodanszky, 1993, Peptide

25 Purification of the resulting  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, HSP,  $\alpha$ 2M, or other  $\alpha$ 2MR ligand peptides is accomplished using conventional procedures, such as preparative HPLC using gel permeation, partition and/or ion exchange chromatography. The choice of appropriate matrices and buffers are well known in the art and so are not described in detail herein.

Chemistry, A Practical Textbook, 2nd Ed., Springer-Verlag).

In addition, analogs and derivatives of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, HSP,  $\alpha$ 2M, or other  $\alpha$ 2MR 30 ligand protein can be chemically synthesized. Furthermore, if desired, nonclassical amino acids or chemical amino acid analogs can be introduced as a substitution or addition into the α2M receptor, HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand sequence. Non-classical amino acids include but are not limited to the D-isomers of the common amino acids,  $\alpha$ -amino isobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, Abu, 2-amino butyric acid, γ-Abu, ε-Ahx, 6-amino hexanoic acid,

Aib, 2-amino isobutyric acid, 3-amino propionic acid, ornithine, norleucine, norvaline, hydroxyproline, sarcosine, citrulline, cysteic acid, t-butylglycine, t-butylalanine,

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phenylglycine, cyclohexylalanine, β-alanine, fluoro-amino acids, designer amino acids such as  $\beta$ -methyl amino acids,  $C\alpha$ -methyl amino acids,  $N\alpha$ -methyl amino acids, and amino acid analogs in general.

#### ANTIBODIES SPECIFIC FOR α2M RECEPTOR-HSP COMPLEXES 5.1.3

Described herein are methods for the production of antibodies capable of specifically recognizing α2M receptor epitopes, HSP-α2M receptor complex epitopes or epitopes of conserved variants or peptide fragments of the receptor or receptor complexes. Such antibodies are useful for therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention.

Such antibodies may include, but are not limited to, polyclonal antibodies, monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), humanized or chimeric antibodies, single chain antibodies, Fab fragments, F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments, fragments produced by a Fab expression library, antiidiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies, and epitope-binding fragments of any of the above. Such antibodies may be used, for example, in the detection of an α2M receptor or HSP-α2M 15 receptor complex in an biological sample. Such antibodies may also be utilized in conjunction with, for example, compound screening schemes, as described below, in Section 5.2, for the evaluation of the effect of test compounds on the interaction between HSPs and the a2M receptor.

Anti-α2M receptor complex antibodies may additionally be used as a method for the 20 inhibition of abnormal receptor product activity. Thus, such antibodies may, be utilized as part of treatment methods for HSP-α2M receptor related disorders, e.g., autoimmune disorders.

For the production of antibodies against α2M receptor or receptor complexes, various host animals may be immunized by injection with an α2M receptor or HSP-α2M receptor complex, or a portion thereof. An antigenic portion of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor or HSP- $\alpha 2M$  receptor complex can be readily predicted by algorithms known in the art.

Host animals may include, but are not limited to rabbits, mice, and rats, to name but a few. Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species, including but not limited to Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, dinitrophenol, and potentially useful human adjuvants such as BCG (bacille Calmette-Guerin) and Corynebacterium parvum.

Polyclonal antibodies are heterogeneous populations of antibody molecules derived 35 from the sera of animals immunized with an antigen, such as an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor or HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor complex, or an antigenic functional derivative thereof. For the production of

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polyclonal antibodies, host animals such as those described above, may be immunized by injection with α2M receptor or HSP-α2M receptor complex, or portion thereof, supplemented with adjuvants as also described above.

Monoclonal antibodies, which are homogeneous populations of antibodies to a particular antigen, may be obtained by any technique that provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique of Kohler and Milstein, (1975, Nature 256, 495-497; and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110), the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kosbor et al., 1983, Immunology Today 4: 72; Cole et al., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 80, 2026-2030), and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole et al., 1985, Monoclonal Antibodies And Cancer Therapy, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96). Such antibodies may be of any immunoglobulin class including IgG, IgM, IgE, IgA, IgD and any subclass thereof. The hybridoma producing the mAb of this invention may be cultivated in vitro or in vivo. Production of high titers of mAbs in vivo makes this the presently preferred method of production.

In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison, et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 81: 6851-6855; Neuberger, et al., 1984, Nature 312: 604-608; Takeda, et al., 1985, Nature, 314: 452-454) by splicing the genes from a mouse antibody molecule of appropriate antigen specificity together with genes from a human antibody molecule of appropriate biological activity can be used. A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions are derived from different animal species, such as those having a variable region derived from a murine mAb and a human immunoglobulin constant region (see, e.g., Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; and Boss et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816397, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety).

In an additional embodiment of the invention, monoclonal antibodies can be produced in germ-free animals (see PCT International Publication No. WO 89/12690, published December 12, 1989). According to the invention, human antibodies may be used and can be obtained by using human hybridomas (Cote et al., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:2026-2030) or by transforming human B cells with EBV virus in vitro (Cole et al., 30 1985, in Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy, Alan R. Liss, pp. 77-96). Techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81:6851-6855; Neuberger et al., 1984, Nature 312:604-608; Takeda et al., 1985, Nature 314:452-454) by splicing the genes from a mouse antibody molecule specific for an α2M receptor-HSP complex together with genes from a human antibody molecule of 35 appropriate biological activity can also be used; such antibodies are within the scope of this invention.

Humanized antibodies are also provided (see U.S. Patent No. 5,225,539 by Winter). An immunoglobuin light or heavy chain variable region consists of a "framework" region interrupted by three hypervariable regions, referred to as complementarity determining regions (CDRs). The extent of the framework region and CDRs have been precisely defined (see, "Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest", Kabat, E. et al., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1983). Briefly, humanized antibodies are antibody molecules from non-human species having one or more CDRs from the non-human species and a framework region from a human immunoglobulin molecule. Such CDRS-grafted antibodies have been successfully constructed against various antigens, for example, antibodies against IL-2 receptor as described in Queen et al., 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:10029; antibodies against the cell surface receptor CAMPATH as described in Riechmann et al., 1988, Nature 332:323; antibodies against hepatitis B in Co et al., 1991, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:2869; as well as against viral antigens of the respiratory syncytial virus in Tempest et al., 1991, Bio-Technology 9:267. Humanized antibodies are most preferred for therapeutic use in humans.

Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778; Bird, 1988, Science 242: 423-426; Huston *et al.*, 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85: 5879-5883; and Ward *et al.*, 1989, Nature 334: 544-546) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies against α2M receptor or HSP-α2M receptor complexes, or portions thereof. Single chain antibodies are formed by linking the heavy and light chain fragments of the Fv region via an amino acid bridge, resulting in a single chain polypeptide.

Antibody fragments that recognize specific epitopes may be generated by known techniques. For example, such fragments include but are not limited to: the F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments, which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule and the Fab fragments, which can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of the F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries may be constructed (Huse *et al.*, 1989, Science, 246: 1275-1281) to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity.

Antibodies to the α2M receptor can, in turn, be utilized to generate anti-idiotype antibodies that "mimic" the α2M receptor, using techniques well known to those skilled in the art (see, e.g., Greenspan & Bona, 1993, FASEB J 7(5):437-444; and Nissinoff, 1991, J. Immunol. 147(8):2429-2438). For example antibodies which bind to the α2M receptor ECD and competitively inhibit the binding of HSPs to the α2M receptor can be used to generate anti-idiotypes that "mimic" the ECD and, therefore, bind and neutralize HSPs. Such neutralizing anti-idiotypes or Fab fragments of such anti-idiotypes can be used in therapeutic regimens to neutralize the native ligand and treat HSP-α2M receptor-related disorders, such as immunological disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

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Alternatively, antibodies to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor that can act as agonists of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor activity can be generated. Such antibodies will bind to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor and activate the signal transducing activity of the receptor. In addition, antibodies that act as antagonist of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor activity, *i.e.* inhibit the activation of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor would be particularly useful for treating autoimmune disorders, proliferative disorders, such as cancer, and infectious diseases. Methods for assaying for such agonists and antagonists are described in detail in Section 5.2, below.

### 5.2 ASSAYS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF COMPOUNDS THAT INTERACT WITH THE $\alpha$ 2M RECEPTOR

The present invention is based on the discovery that the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor recognizes HSP-antigenic peptide complexes and transports them within the cell for the purpose of presenting such antigenic molecules to cells of the immune system and eliciting an immune response. Thus, methods for identifying compounds that interact with the receptor, or enhance or block the function of the receptor, are included in the invention. The present invention provides *in vitro* and *in vivo* assay systems, described in the subsections below, which can be used to identify compounds or compositions that interact with the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, or modulate the activity of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor and its interaction with HSPs or HSP-peptide complexes.

The invention provides screening methodologies useful in the identification of small molecules, proteins and other compounds which interact with the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, or modulate the interaction of HSPs with the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor. Such compounds may bind the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor genes or gene products with differing affinities, and may serve as regulators of receptor activity *in vivo* with useful therapeutic applications in modulating the immune response. For example, certain compounds that inhibit receptor function may be used in patients to downregulate destructive immune responses which are caused by cellular release of HSPs.

Methods to screen potential agents for their ability to interact with the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, or modulate  $\alpha 2M$  receptor expression and activity can be designed based on the inventor's discovery of the receptor and its role in HSP or HSP-peptide complex binding and recognition.  $\alpha 2M$  receptor protein, nucleic acids, and derivatives can be used in screening assays to detect molecules that specifically bind to HSP proteins, derivatives, or nucleic acids, and thus have potential use as agonists or antagonists of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, to modulate the immune response. In a preferred embodiment, such assays are performed to screen for molecules with potential utility as anti-autoimmune disease, anti-cancer and anti-infective drugs (such as anti-viral drugs and antibiotic drugs), or lead compounds for drug

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development. For example, recombinant cells expressing α2M receptor nucleic acids can be used to recombinantly produce α2M receptor in these assays, to screen for molecules that interfere with the binding of HSPs to the \( \alpha \)2M receptor. Similar methods can be used to screen for molecules that bind to the α2M receptor derivatives or nucleic acids. Methods that can be used to carry out the foregoing are commonly known in the art.

Compounds capable of specifically binding the a2M receptor can be useful for immunotherapy. In one embodiment, an assay is disclosed for identifying compounds that specifically bind the α2M receptor comprising: (a) contacting an α2M receptor with one or more test compounds under conditions conducive to binding; and (b) identifying one or more 10 test compounds which specifically bind to the α2M receptor, such that a compound capable of specifically binding the α2M receptor is identified as a compound useful for immunotherapy.

Another method encompassed by the invention for identifying a compound useful for immunotherapy involves identifying a compound which modulates the binding of an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor ligand to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. The term " $\alpha$ 2M receptor ligand" as used herein, refers to an molecule capable of binding to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. Such  $\alpha$ 2M receptor ligands include, but are not limited to, α2M and α2M complexes, heat shock proteins and heat shock protein complexes, lipoprotein complexes, lactoferrin, tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA), urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), and exotoxins. Such ligands are typically endocytosed by cell upon binding to the α2M receptor. The method comprises the steps of: (a) contacting an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor with an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor ligand, or fragment, or analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, in the presence of one or more test compound; and (b) measuring the amount of α2M receptor ligand, or fragment, analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, bound to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, such that if the amount of bound  $\alpha$ 2M receptor ligand 25 measured in (b) differs from the amount of bound α2M receptor measured in the absence of the test compound, then a compound useful for immunotherapy that modulates the binding of an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor ligand to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor is identified.

In another embodiment, a method for identifying a compound useful for immunotherapy which modulates the interaction between the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor and an  $\alpha$ 2M 30 receptor ligand is provided by the invention. This method comprises the steps of: (a) contacting an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor with one or more test compounds; and (b) measuring the level of α2M receptor activity or expression, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of α2M receptor activity in the absence of one or more test compounds, then a compound that modulates the interaction between the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor and an α2M receptor ligand is identified.

In another embodiment, an assay for identifying a compound that modulates an HSPα2M receptor-mediated process is disclosed. This assay comprises: (a) contacting a test

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compound with an HSP and an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor; and (b) measuring the level of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor activity or expression, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an HSP- $\alpha 2M$  receptor-mediated process is identified. In another embodiment, in which the compound identified is an antagonist which interferes with the interaction of the HSP with the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, the method further comprises the step of determining whether the level interferes with the interaction of the HSP and the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor.

In another embodiment, a cell-based method for identifying a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is described. This method comprises the following steps: (a) contacting a test compound with a heat shock protein and an α2M receptor-expressing cell; and (b) measuring the level of α2M receptor activity or expression in the cell, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of α2M receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified.

In another embodiment, a receptor-ligand binding assay for identifying a compound that interacts with  $\alpha 2MR$ , or modulates the binding of an HSP to  $\alpha 2MR$ . One such method comprises: (a) contacting an HSP with an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, or fragment, or analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, in the presence of a test compound; and (b) measuring the amount of heat shock protein bound to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, or fragment, analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, such that if the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in (b) differs from the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates the binding of an HSP to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor is identified.

In another embodiment, a method for identifying a compound that modulates antigen presentation by α2MR-expressing cells is provided by the invention. In one embodiment, such a method comprises: (a) adding one or more test compounds to a mixture of α2MR-expressing cells and a complex comprising an α2MR ligand and an antigenic molecule, under conditions conducive to α2MR-mediated endocytosis; (2) measuring the level of stimulation of antigen-specific cytotoxic T cells by the α2MR-expressing cells, such that if the level measured in (b) differs from the level of said stimulation in the absence of the one or more test compounds, then a compound that modulates antigen presentation by α2MR-expressing cells is identified. In another embodiment, a test compound is added to a mixture of α2MR-expressing cells and a complex consisting essentially of an HSP noncovalently associated with an antigenic molecule, under conditions conducive to α2MR-mediated endocytosis; and the level of stimulation of antigen-specific cytotoxic T cells by the α2MR-expressing cells is measured, such that if the level measured differs from the level of said

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stimulation in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates HSPmediated antigen presentation by α2MR-expressing cells is identified.

The assays of the present invention may be first optimized on a small scale (i.e., in test tubes), and then scaled up for high-throughput assays. In various embodiments, the in vitro screening assays of the present invention may be performed using purified components or cell lysates. In other embodiments, the screening assays may be carried out in intact cells in culture and in animal models. In accordance with the present invention, test compounds which are shown to modulate the activity of the α2M receptor as described herein in vitro, will further be assayed in vivo, including cultured cells and animal models to determine if the test compound has the similar effects in vivo and to determine the effects of the test compound on antigen presentation, cytokine release, intracellular Ca<sup>++</sup> release, T-cell cytotoxicity, tumor progression, the accumulation or degradation of positive and negative regulators, cellular proliferation, etc.

### α2M RECEPTOR-LIGAND BINDING ASSAYS 5.2.1

The screening assays, described herein, can be used to identify compounds and compositions, including peptides and organic, non-protein molecules that interact with the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, or that modulate the interaction between HSPs and the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor. Recombinant, synthetic, and otherwise exogenous compounds may have binding capacity and, therefore, may be candidates for pharmaceutical agents. Alternatively, the proteins and compounds include endogenous cellular components which interact with the identified genes and proteins in vivo. Such endogenous components may provide new targets for pharmaceutical and therapeutic interventions.

Thus, in a preferred embodiment, both naturally occurring and/or synthetic 25 compounds (e.g., libraries of small molecules or peptides), may be screened for interacting with α2M receptor and/or modulating α2M receptor activity. In another series of embodiments, cell lysates or tissue homogenates may be screened for proteins or other compounds which bind to one of the normal or mutant α2M receptor genes and α2M receptor polypeptides.

The screening assays described herein may be used to identify small molecules, peptides or proteins, or derivatives, analogs and fragments thereof, that interact with and/or modulate the interaction of HSPs with the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. Such compounds may be used as agonists or antagonists of the uptake of α2M receptor ligands, such as HSPs and HSP complexes, by the cell surface receptor. For example, compounds that modulate the  $\alpha 2M$ 35 receptor-ligand interaction include, but are not limited to, compounds that bind to the α2M receptor, thereby either inhibiting (antagonists) or enhancing (agonists) the binding of

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ligands, such as HSPs and HSP complexes, to the receptor, as well as compounds that bind to the ligand, such as for example, HSPs, thereby preventing or enhancing binding of ligand to the receptor. Compounds that affect α2M receptor gene activity (by affecting α2M receptor gene expression, including molecules, *e.g.*, proteins or small organic molecules, that affect transcription or interfere with splicing events so that expression of the full length or truncated forms of α2M receptor can be modulated) can also be identified in the screens of the invention. Further, it should be noted that the assays described can also identify compounds that modulate α2M receptor ligand, for example HSP, uptake by α2M receptor (*e.g.*, compounds which affect downstream signaling in the α2M receptor signal transduction pathway). The identification and use of such compounds which affect signaling events downstream of the α2M receptor and thus modulate effects of the receptor on the immune response are within the scope of the invention.

Compounds that affect the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene activity (by affecting the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene expression, including molecules, e.g., proteins or small organic molecules, that affect transcription or interfere with splicing events so that expression of the full length or the truncated form of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor can be modulated) can also be identified in the screens of the invention. However, it should be noted that the assays described can also identify compounds that modulate the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor signal transduction (e.g., compounds which affect downstream signaling events, such as inhibitors or enhancers of endocytic activity which is activated by ligand binding to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor). The identification and use of such compounds which affect signaling events downstream of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor and thus modulate effects of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor on the allergenic response are within the scope of the invention.

The screening assays described herein are designed to detect compounds that modulate, *i.e.* interfere with or enhance, ligand-receptor interactions, including HSP-α2M receptor interactions. As described in detail below, such assays are functional assays, such as binding assays, that can be adapted to a high-throughput screening methodologies.

Binding assays can be used to identify compounds that modulate the interaction between ligands, for example, HSPs, and the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor. In one aspect of the invention the screens may be designed to identify compounds that disrupt the interaction between the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor and a ligand, such as, for example, HSPs or peptides derived from an HSP,  $\alpha 2M$ , or another  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ligand. Such compounds will be useful as lead compounds for antagonists of HSP- $\alpha 2M$  receptor-related disorders and conditions, such as immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

Binding assays may be performed either as direct binding assays or as competition binding assays. In a direct binding assay, a test compound is tested for binding either to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor or to an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ligand, such as an HSP. Then, in a second step, the test

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compound is tested for its ability to modulate the ligand- $\alpha$ 2M receptor interaction. Competition binding assays, on the other hand, assess the ability of a test compound to compete with a ligand, *i.e.* an HSP, for binding to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor.

In a direct binding assay, either the ligand and/or the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor is contacted with a test compound under conditions that allow binding of the test compound to the ligand or the receptor. The binding may take place in solution or on a solid surface. Preferably, the test compound is previously labeled for detection. Any detectable compound may be used for labeling, such as but not limited to, a luminescent, fluorescent, or radioactive isotope or group containing same, or a nonisotopic label, such as an enzyme or dye. After a period of incubation sufficient for binding to take place, the reaction is exposed to conditions and manipulations that remove excess or non-specifically bound test compound. Typically, it involves washing with an appropriate buffer. Finally, the presence of a ligand-test compound (e.g., HSP-test compound) or a the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor-test compound complex is detected.

In a competition binding assay, test compounds are assayed for their ability to disrupt or enhance the binding of the ligand (e.g., HSP) to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. Labeled ligand (e.g., HSP) may be mixed with the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor or fragment or derivative thereof, and placed under conditions in which the interaction between them would normally occur, with and without the addition of the test compound. The amount of labeled ligand (e.g., HSP) that binds the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor may be compared to the amount bound in the presence or absence of test compound.

In a preferred embodiment, to facilitate complex formation and detection, the binding assay is carried out with one or more components immobilized on a solid surface. In various embodiments, the solid support could be, but is not restricted to, polycarbonate, polystyrene, polypropylene, polyethlene, glass, nitrocellulose, dextran, nylon, polyacrylamide and agarose. The support configuration can include beads, membranes, microparticles, the interior surface of a reaction vessel such as a microtiter plate, test tube or other reaction vessel. The immobilization of the α2M receptor, or other component, can be achieved through covalent or non-covalent attachments. In one embodiment, the attachment may be indirect, *i.e.* through an attached antibody. In another embodiment, the α2M receptor and negative controls are tagged with an epitope, such as glutathione S-transferase (GST) so that the attachment to the solid surface can be mediated by a commercially available antibody such as anti-GST (Santa Cruz Biotechnology).

For example, such an affinity binding assay may be performed using a the α2M receptor which is immobilized to a solid support. Typically, the non-mobilized component of the binding reaction, in this case either ligand (e.g., HSP) or the test compound, is labeled to enable detection. A variety of labeling methods are available and may be used, such as

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luminescent, chromophore, fluorescent, or radioactive isotope or group containing same, and nonisotopic labels, such as enzymes or dyes. In a preferred embodiment, the test compound is labeled with a fluorophore such as fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC, available from Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis).

The labeled test compounds, or ligand (e.g., HSP) plus test compounds, are then allowed to contact with the solid support, under conditions that allow specific binding to occur. After the binding reaction has taken place, unbound and non-specifically bound test compounds are separated by means of washing the surface. Attachment of the binding partner to the solid phase can be accomplished in various ways known to those skilled in the art, including but not limited to chemical cross-linking, non-specific adhesion to a plastic surface, interaction with an antibody attached to the solid phase, interaction between a ligand attached to the binding partner (such as biotin) and a ligand-binding protein (such as avidin or streptavidin) attached to the solid phase, and so on.

Finally, the label remaining on the solid surface may be detected by any detection method known in the art. For example, if the test compound is labeled with a fluorophore, a fluorimeter may be used to detect complexes.

Preferably, the α2M receptor is added to binding assays in the form of intact cells that express the α2M receptor, or isolated membranes containing the α2M receptor. Thus, direct binding to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor or the ability of a test compound to modulate a ligand- $\alpha$ 2M receptor complex (e.g., HSP- α2M receptor complex) may be assayed in intact cells in culture or in animal models in the presence and absence of the test compound. A labeled ligand (e.g., HSP) may be mixed with cells that express the α2M receptor, or to crude extracts obtained from such cells, and the test compound may be added. Isolated membranes may be used to identify compounds that interact with the α2M receptor. For example, in a 25 typical experiment using isolated membranes, cells may be genetically engineered to express the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. Membranes can be harvested by standard techniques and used in an *in* vitro binding assay. Labeled ligand (e.g., 125I-labeled HSP) is bound to the membranes and assayed for specific activity; specific binding is determined by comparison with binding assays performed in the presence of excess unlabeled (cold) ligand. Alternatively, soluble 30 a2M receptor may be recombinantly expressed and utilized in non-cell based assays to identify compounds that bind to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. The recombinantly expressed  $\alpha$ 2M receptor polypeptides or fusion proteins containing the extracellular domain (ECD) of the α2M receptor, or one or more subdomains thereof, can be used in the non-cell based screening assays. Alternatively, peptides corresponding to one or more of the CDs of the  $_{35}$   $\alpha 2M$  receptor, or fusion proteins containing one or more of the CDs of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor can be used in non-cell based assay systems to identify compounds that bind to the cytoplasmic portion of the α2M receptor; such compounds may be useful to modulate the signal

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transduction pathway of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor. In non-cell based assays the recombinantly expressed the α2M receptor is attached to a solid substrate such as a test tube, microtiter well or a column, by means well known to those in the art (see Ausubel et al., supra). The test compounds are then assayed for their ability to bind to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor.

Alternatively, the binding reaction may be carried out in solution. In this assay, the labeled component is allowed to interact with its binding partner(s) in solution. If the size differences between the labeled component and its binding partner(s) permit such a separation, the separation can be achieved by passing the products of the binding reaction through an ultrafilter whose pores allow passage of unbound labeled component but not of its 10 binding partner(s) or of labeled component bound to its partner(s). Separation can also be achieved using any reagent capable of capturing a binding partner of the labeled component from solution, such as an antibody against the binding partner, a ligand-binding protein which can interact with a ligand previously attached to the binding partner, and so on.

In a one embodiment, for example, a phage library can be screened by passing phage from a continuous phage display library through a column containing purified α2M receptor, or derivative, analog, fragment, or domain, thereof, linked to a solid phase, such as plastic beads. By altering the stringency of the washing buffer, it is possible to enrich for phage that express peptides with high affinity for the α2M receptor. Phage isolated from the column can be cloned and the affinities of the short peptides can be measured directly. Sequences for 20 more than one oligonucleotide can be combined to test for even higher affinity binding to the α2M receptor. Knowing which amino acid sequences confer the strongest binding to the α2M receptor, computer models can be used to identify the molecular contacts between the α2M receptor and the test compound. This will allow the design of non-protein compounds which mimic those contacts. Such a compound may have the same activity of the peptide 25 and can be used therapeutically, having the advantage of being efficient and less costly to produce.

In another specific embodiment of this aspect of the invention, the solid support is membranes containing the α2M receptor attached to a microtiter dish. Test compounds, for example, cells that express library members are cultivated under conditions that allow 30 expression of the library members in the microtiter dish. Library members that bind to the protein (or nucleic acid or derivative) are harvested. Such methods, are described by way of example in Parmley and Smith, 1988, Gene 73:305-318; Fowlkes et al., 1992, BioTechniques 13:422-427; PCT Publication No. WO 94/18318; and in references cited hereinabove.

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In another embodiment of the present invention, interactions between the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor or ligand (e.g., HSP) and a test compound may be assayed *in vitro*. Known or unknown molecules are assayed for specific binding to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor nucleic acids, proteins, or derivatives under conditions conducive to binding, and then molecules that specifically bind to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor are identified. The two components can be measured in a variety of ways. One approach is to label one of the components with an easily detectable label, place it together with a test component(s) under conditions that allow binding to occur, perform a separation step which separates bound labeled component from unbound labeled component, and then measure the amount of bound component. In one embodiment, the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor can be labeled and added to a test agent, using conditions that allow binding to occur. Binding of the test agent can be determined using polyacrylamide gel analysis to compare complexes formed in the presence and absence of the test agent.

In yet another embodiment, binding of ligand (e.g., HSP) to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor may be assayed in intact cells in animal models. A labeled ligand (e.g., HSP) may be administered directly to an animal, with and without a test compound. Uptake of the ligand (e.g., HSP) may be measured in the presence and the absence of test compound. For these assays, host cells to which the test compound is added may be genetically engineered to express the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor and/or ligand (e.g., HSP), which may be transient, induced or constitutive, or stable. For the purposes of the screening methods of the present invention, a wide variety of host cells may be used including, but not limited to, tissue culture cells, mammalian cells, yeast cells, and bacteria. Mammalian cells such as macrophages or other cells that express the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, *i.e.*, cells of the monocytic lineage, liver parenchymal cells, fibroblasts, keratinocytes, neuronal cells, and placental syncytiotrophoblasts, may be a preferred cell type in which to carry out the assays of the present invention. Bacteria and yeast are relatively easy to cultivate but process proteins differently than mammalian cells.

## 5.2.2 α2M RECEPTOR ACTIVITY ASSAYS

After identification of a test compound that interacts with, or modulates the interaction of a ligand (e.g., HSP) with α2MR, the test compound can be further characterized to measure its effect on α2MR activity and the ligand-α2MR endocytic signaling pathway. For example, the test compound may be characterized by testing its effect on ligand (e.g., HSP) /α2MR cellular activity in vivo. Such assays include downstream signaling assays, antigen presentation assays, assays for antigen-specific activation of cytotoxic T cells, and the like.

In various embodiments, a candidate compound identified in a primary assay may be tested for its effect on innate  $\alpha$ 2MR signaling activity. For example, downstream signaling effects of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor activation which can be assayed include, but are not limited to:

enhanced locomotion and chemotaxis of macrophages (Forrester *et al.*, 1983, Immunology 50: 251-259), down regulation of proteinase synthesis, and elevation of intracellular calcium, inositol phosphates and cyclic AMP (Misra *et al.*, 1993, Biochem. J., 290:885-891). Other innate immune responses that can be tested are release of cytokines (*i.e.*, IL-12, IL1 $\beta$ , GMCSF, and TNF $\alpha$ ). Thus, as secondary assays, any identified candidate compound can be tested for changes in such activities in the presence and absence.

For example, in one embodiment, a chemotaxis assay can be used to further characterize a candidate identified by a primary screening assay. It is known that  $\alpha 2M$ modified by protease interaction can induce directional migration of cells towards their ligand. A number of techniques can be used to test chemotactic migration in vitro (see, e.g., Leonard et al., 1995, "Measurement of α and β Chemokines", in Current Protocols in Immunology, 6.12.1-6.12.28, Ed. Coligan et al., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1995). For example, in one embodiment, a candidate compound can be tested for its ability to modulate the ability of  $\alpha 2MR$  to induce migration of cells that express the receptor using a chemokine gradient in a multiwell Boyden chemotaxis chamber. In a specific example of this method, a serial dilution of a ligand (e.g., an HSP) / α2MR antagonist or agonist test compound identified in the primary screen is placed in the bottom wells of the Boyden chemotaxis chamber. A constant amount of ligand is also added to the dilution series. As a control, at least one aliquot contains only ligand (e.g., HSP). The contribution of the antagonist or agonist compound to the chemotactic activity of  $\alpha 2MR$  is measured by comparing number of migrating cells on the lower surface of the membrane filter of the aliquots containing only ligand (e.g., HSP), with the number of cells in aliquots containing test compound and ligand (e.g., HSP). If addition of the test compound to the ligand (e.g., HSP) solution results in a decrease in the number of cells detected the membrane relative to the number of cells detected using a solution containing only ligand (e.g., HSP), then an antagonist of ligand (e.g., HSP) induction of chemotactic activity of α2MR-expressing cells is identified.

Elevation in intracellular ionized calcium concentration ([Ca²+]<sub>i</sub>) is also an indicator of α2MR activation (Misra *et al.*, 1993, *supra*). Thus, in another embodiment, calcium flux assays can be used as secondary screens to further characterize modulators of ligand-α2MR interactions. Intracellular calcium ion concentration can be measured in cells that express the α2M receptor in the presence of the ligand, in the presence and the absence of a test compound. For example, calcium mobilization can be detected and measured by flow cytometry, by labeling with fluorescent dyes that are trapped intracellularly A fluorescent dye such as Indo-1exhibits a change in emission spectrum upon binding calcium, the ratio of fluorescence produced by the calcium-bound dye to that produce by the unbound dye may be used to estimate the intracellular calcium concentration. In a specific embodiment, cells are incubated in a cuvette in media containing Indo-1 at 37°C and are excited, and fluorescence

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is measured using a fluorimeter (Photon Technology Corporation, International). The ligand is added at a specific time point, in the presence and the absence of a test compound, EGTA is added to the cuvette to release and chelate total calcium, and the response is measured. Binding of ligand results in increased intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration in cells that express α2MR. An agonist results in a relative increased intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration, whereas an antagonist results in a relative decreased intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration

In other embodiments, antigen-specific response assays may be used to detect the effect of a candidate compound on presentation of antigenic molecule by an α2MR ligand, for example an HSP or HSP complex. For example, an antigen presentation assay may be 10 performed to determine the effect of a compound in vivo on the uptake of complexes capable of interacting with the α2M receptor, e.g., HSP-antigenic molecule complexes, by cells expressing the α2M receptor. Such re-presentation assays are known in the art, and have been described previously (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, Science 269:1585-1588). For example, in one embodiment, antigen presenting cells, such as a macrophage cell line (e.g., 15 RAW264.7), are mixed with antigen-specific T cells in media, using approximately 10,000 cells of each type at approximately a 1:1 ratio. Complexes of HSP (10 µg/ml) and a peptide antigen, as well as test compound, is added to the cells and the culture is incubated for approximately 20 hours. Stimulation of T cells may then be measured in the presence and absence of test compound.

In another embodiment, antigen-specific T cell stimulation may be assayed. In one embodiment an IFN-γ release assay may be used. After washing, cells are fixed, permeabilized, and reacted with dye-labeled antibodies reactive with human IFN-γ (PE- anti-IFN-γ). Samples are analyzed by flow cytometry using standard techniques. Alternatively, a filter immunoassay, ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay), or enzyme-linked 25 immunospot assay (ELISPOT) assay, may be used to detect specific cytokines produced by an activated T cell. In one embodiment, for example, a nitrocellulose-backed microtiter plate is coated with a purified cytokine-specific primary antibody, i.e., anti-IFN- $\gamma$ , and the plate is blocked to avoid background due to nonspecific binding of other proteins. A sample of APC cells stimulated with antigen is diluted onto the wells of the microtiter plate. A labeled, e.g., 30 biotin-labeled, secondary anti-cytokine antibody is added. The antibody cytokine complex can then be detected, i.e., by enzyme-conjugated streptavidin – cytokine-secreting cells will appear as "spots" by visual, microscopic, or electronic detection methods. In another embodiment, "tetramer staining" assay (Altman et al., 1996, Science 274: 94-96) may be used to identify antigen-specific T-cells. For example, an MHC molecule containing a 35 specific peptide antigen, such as a tumor-specific antigen, is multimerized to make soluble peptide tetramers and labeled, for example, by complexing to streptavidin. The MHC-

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peptide antigen complex is then mixed with a population of stimulated T cells. Biotin is then used to stain T cells which recognize and bind to the MHC-antigen complex.

# 5.2.3 COMPOUNDS THAT CAN BE SCREENED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INVENTION

The screening assays described herein may be used to identify small molecules, peptides or proteins, or derivatives, analogs and fragments thereof, that interact with, or modulate the interaction of a ligand (e.g., HSP) with the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. The compounds which may be screened in accordance with the invention include, but are not limited to small molecules, peptides, antibodies and fragments thereof, and other organic compounds (e.g., peptidomimetics) that bind to the ECD of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor and either inhibit the activity triggered by the natural ligand (i.e., antagonists) or mimic the activity triggered by the natural ligand (i.e., agonists), as well as small molecules, peptides, antibodies or fragments thereof, and other organic compounds. In one embodiment, such compounds include sequences of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, such as the ECD of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor (or a portion thereof), which can bind to and "neutralize" natural ligands, such as HSPs,  $\alpha$ 2M, LDL, etc. In another embodiment, such compounds include ligand sequences, such as HSP sequences and/or  $\alpha$ 2M sequences, which can bind to the active site of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, and block its activity.

Compounds that may be used for screening include, but are not limited to, peptides such as, for example, soluble peptides, including but not limited to members of random peptide libraries; (see, e.g., Lam et al., 1991, Nature 354:82-84; Houghten et al., 1991, Nature 354:84-86), and combinatorial chemistry-derived molecular library made of D- and/or L- configuration amino acids, phosphopeptides (including, but not limited to, members of random or partially degenerate, directed phosphopeptide libraries; see, e.g., Songyang et al., 1993, Cell 72:767-778), antibodies (including, but not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, anti-idiotypic, chimeric or single chain antibodies, and FAb, F(ab')<sub>2</sub> and FAb expression library fragments, and epitope-binding fragments thereof), and small organic or inorganic molecules.

In one embodiment of the present invention, peptide libraries may be used as a source of test compounds that can be used to screen for modulators of α2MR interactions, such as HSP- α2M receptor. Diversity libraries, such as random or combinatorial peptide or nonpeptide libraries can be screened for molecules that specifically bind to the α2M receptor. Many libraries are known in the art that can be used, *e.g.*, chemically synthesized libraries, recombinant (*e.g.*, phage display libraries), and *in vitro* translation-based libraries.

Examples of chemically synthesized libraries are described in Fodor *et al.*, 1991, Science 251:767-773; Houghten *et al.*, 1991, Nature 354:84-86; Lam *et al.*, 1991,

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Nature 354:82-84; Medynski, 1994, Bio/Technology 12:709-710; Gallop *et al.*, 1994, J. Medicinal Chemistry 37(9):1233-1251; Ohlmeyer *et al.*, 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:10922-10926; Erb *et al.*, 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:11422-11426; Houghten *et al.*, 1992, Biotechniques 13:412; Jayawickreme *et al.*, 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:1614-1618; Salmon *et al.*, 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:11708-11712; PCT Publication No. WO 93/20242; and Brenner and Lerner, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:5381-5383.

Examples of phage display libraries are described in Scott & Smith, 1990, Science 249:386-390; Devlin *et al.*, 1990, Science, 249:404-406; Christian *et al.*, 1992, J. Mol. Biol. 227:711-718; Lenstra, 1992, J. Immunol. Meth. 152:149-157; Kay *et al.*, 1993, Gene 128:59-65; and PCT Publication No. WO 94/18318 dated August 18, 1994.

By way of examples of nonpeptide libraries, a benzodiazepine library (*see e.g.*, Bunin *et al.*, 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:4708-4712) can be adapted for use. Peptoid libraries (Simon *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:9367-9371) can also be used. Another example of a library that can be used, in which the amide functionalities in peptides have been permethylated to generate a chemically transformed combinatorial library, is described by Ostresh *et al.* (1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:11138-11142).

Screening the libraries can be accomplished by any of a variety of commonly known methods. See, *e.g.*, the following references, which disclose screening of peptide libraries: 20 Parmley & Smith, 1989, Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 251:215-218; Scott & Smith, 1990, Science 249:386-390; Fowlkes *et al.*, 1992; BioTechniques 13:422-427; Oldenburg *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:5393-5397; Yu *et al.*, 1994, Cell 76:933-945; Staudt *et al.*, 1988, Science 241:577-580; Bock *et al.*, 1992, Nature 355:564-566; Tuerk *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:6988-6992; Ellington *et al.*, 1992, Nature 355:850-852; U.S. Patent No. 5,096,815, U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409, and U.S. Patent No. 5,198,346, all to Ladner *et al.*; Rebar & Pabo, 1993, Science 263:671-673; and PCT Publication No. WO 94/18318.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the screening may be performed by adding the labeled ligand (e.g., HSP) to *in vitro* translation systems such as a rabbit reticulocyte lysate (RRL) system and then proceeding with *in vitro* priming reaction. *In vitro* translation-based libraries include but are not limited to those described in PCT Publication No. WO 91/05058 dated April 18, 1991; and Mattheakis *et al.*, 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:9022-9026.

Compounds that can be tested and identified methods described herein can include, but are not limited to, compounds obtained from any commercial source, including Aldrich (Milwaukee, WI 53233), Sigma Chemical (St. Louis, MO), Fluka Chemie AG (Buchs, Switzerland) Fluka Chemical Corp. (Ronkonkoma, NY;), Eastman Chemical Company, Fine

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Chemicals (Kingsport, TN), Boehringer Mannheim GmbH (Mannheim, Germany), Takasago (Rockleigh, NJ), SST Corporation (Clifton, NJ), Ferro (Zachary, LA 70791), Riedel-deHaen Aktiengesellschaft (Seelze, Germany), PPG Industries Inc., Fine Chemicals (Pittsburgh, PA 15272). Further any kind of natural products may be screened using the methods of the invention, including microbial, fungal, plant or animal extracts.

Furthermore, diversity libraries of test compounds, including small molecule test compounds, may be utilized. For example, libraries may be commercially obtained from Specs and BioSpecs B.V. (Rijswijk, The Netherlands), Chembridge Corporation (San Diego, CA), Contract Service Company (Dolgoprudny, Moscow Region, Russia), Comgenex USA Inc. (Princeton, NJ), Maybridge Chemicals Ltd. (Cornwall PL34 OHW, United Kingdom), and Asinex (Moscow, Russia).

Still further, combinatorial library methods known in the art, can be utilize, including, but not limited to: biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the "one-bead one-compound" library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds (Lam,1997, Anticancer Drug Des.12:145). Combinatorial libraries of test compounds, including small molecule test compounds, can be utilized, and may, for example, be generated as disclosed in Eichler & Houghten, 1995, Mol. Med. Today 1:174-180; Dolle, 1997, Mol. Divers. 2:223-236; and Lam, 1997, Anticancer Drug Des. 12:145-167.

Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt *et al.*, 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:6909; Erb *et al.*, 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:11422; Zuckermann *et al.*, 1994, J. Med. Chem. 37:2678; Cho *et al.*, 1993, Science 261:1303; Carrell *et al.*, 1994, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 33:2059; Carell *et al.*, 1994, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 33:2061; and Gallop *et al.*, 1994, J. Med. Chem. 37:1233.

Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (*e.g.*, Houghten, 1992, 30 BioTechniques 13:412-421), or on beads (Lam, 1991, Nature 354:82-84), chips (Fodor, 1993, Nature 364:555-556), bacteria (U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409), spores (Patent Nos. 5,571,698; 5,403,484; and 5,223,409), plasmids (Cull *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:1865-1869) or phage (Scott and Smith, 1990, Science 249:386-390; Devlin, 1990, Science 249:404-406; Cwirla *et al.*, 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:6378-6382; and Felici, 1991, J. Mol. Biol. 222:301-310).

Screening the libraries can be accomplished by any of a variety of commonly known methods. See, *e.g.*, the following references, which disclose screening of peptide libraries:

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Parmley & Smith, 1989, Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 251:215-218; Scott & Smith, 1990, Science 249:386-390; Fowlkes *et al.*, 1992; BioTechniques 13:422-427; Oldenburg *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:5393-5397; Yu *et al.*, 1994, Cell 76:933-945; Staudt *et al.*, 1988, Science 241:577-580; Bock *et al.*, 1992, Nature 355:564-566; Tuerk *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:6988-6992; Ellington *et al.*, 1992, Nature 355:850-852; U.S. Patent No. 5,096,815, U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409, and U.S. Patent No. 5,198,346, all to Ladner *et al.*; Rebar & Pabo, 1993, Science 263:671-673; and PCT Publication No. WO 94/18318.

 $^{10}$  5.3 IDENTIFICATION OF FRAGMENTS OF THE  $\alpha$ 2M RECEPTOR AND/OR  $\alpha$ 2M RECEPTOR LIGANDS, SUCH AS HSPS, USEFUL FOR IMMUNOTHERAPY

The invention also encompasses methods for identifying ligand-binding  $\alpha 2MR$  fragments (such as "HSP-binding domains"), and analogs, muteins, or derivatives thereof, which are capable of binding to, and uptake of,  $\alpha 2MR$  ligand-antigenic peptide, such as HSP-antigenic peptide complexes. Such ligand-binding  $\alpha 2MR$  fragment, *e.g.*, HSP-binding domains, can then be tested for activity *in vivo* and *in vitro* using the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor/ligand binding assays, described in Section 5.2.1, above. In one embodiment, such a method for identifying an  $\alpha 2MR$  fragment capable of binding a heat shock protein comprises the steps of: (a) contacting a heat shock protein with one or more  $\alpha 2MR$  fragments; and (b) identifying an  $\alpha 2MR$  polypeptide fragment which specifically binds to the heat shock protein.

Ligand-binding domains, *e.g.*, HSP-binding domains, of the  $\alpha$ 2MR capable of binding ligand-antigenic peptide complexes, such as HSP-antigenic peptide complexes, and can be further tested for activity using either *in vivo* binding assays, re-presentation assays, or CTL assays, such as those described in Section 5.2.2, above. For example, one such method for identifying an  $\alpha$ 2MR fragment capable of inducing an HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor-mediated process comprises the steps of: (a) contacting a heat shock protein with cell expressing  $\alpha$ 2MR fragment; and (b) measuring the level of  $\alpha$ 2MR activity in the cell, such that if the level of the HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor-mediated process or activity measured in (b) is greater than the level of  $\alpha$ 2MR activity in the absence of the  $\alpha$ 2MR fragment, then an  $\alpha$ 2MR fragment capable of inducing an HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor-mediated process is identified. Depending on their behavior in such assays, such molecules can be used to either enhance or, alternatively, block the function of the receptor when administered or expressed *in vivo*. For example, these assays can be used to identify  $\alpha$ 2MR HSP-binding domains which can bind HSP-antigen complexes and negatively interfere with their uptake by antigen presenting cells. These antagonists could be used to downregulate immune responses which are caused by

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cellular release of HSPs. Alternatively, certain α2MR HSP-binding domains may be used to enhance HSP-antigen complex uptake and signaling. Such agonists could be administered or expressed in subjects to elicit an immune response against an antigen of interest.

In another embodiment, the invention encompasses methods for identifying ligand fragment, such as HSP fragments, which are capable of binding and being taken up by the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor (" $\alpha$ 2M receptor-binding domains"), and analogs, muteins, or derivatives thereof. As described for assays for  $\alpha$ 2M receptor-related polypeptides described above, such  $\alpha$ 2M receptor-binding domains can then be tested for activity *in vivo* and *in vitro* using the binding assays described in Section 5.2.1, above. For example, one such method for identifying a heat shock protein fragment capable of binding an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor comprises: (a) contacting an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor with one or more heat shock protein fragments; and (b) identifying a heat shock protein fragment which specifically binds to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor.

Ligand fragments, such as HSP fragments, of interest may be further tested in cells, using *in vivo* binding assays, re-presentation assays, or CTL assays, such as those described in Section 5.2.2, above. For example, in one embodiment, such a method for identifying a heat shock protein fragment capable of inducing an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process comprises: a) contacting an α2M receptor fragment with a cell expressing a heat shock protein; and b) measuring the level of α2MR activity in the cell, such that if the level of the HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process or activity measured in (b) is greater than the level of α2MR activity in the absence of said heat shock protein fragment. Alternatively, α2M receptor-binding domains which decrease uptake of HSPs could be used to block HSP uptake by the α2M receptor. In one embodiment, such HSP fragments comprising α2M receptor-binding domain sequences could be used to construct recombinant fusion proteins, comprised of a heat shock protein α2M receptor-binding domain and an antigenic peptide sequence.

25 Such recombinant fusion proteins may be used to elicit an immune response and to treat or prevent immune diseases and disorders (Suzue *et al.*, 1997, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94: 13146-51).

The α2M receptor fragments, analogs, muteins, and derivatives and/or ligand (e.g., HSP) fragments, analogs, muteins, and derivatives of the invention may be produced by recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic methods, or by enzymatic or chemical cleavage of native α2M receptor and/or ligands (e.g., HSPs).

Any eukaryotic cell may serve as the nucleic acid source for obtaining the coding region of an α2M receptor or α2M receptor ligand (e.g., HSP) gene. Nucleic acid sequences encoding ligand, e.g., HSPs, and or the α2M receptor can be isolated from vertebrate,

mammalian, as well as primate sources, including humans. Amino acid sequences and nucleotide sequences of naturally occurring ligands, e.g., HSPs, and α2M receptor are generally available in sequence databases, such as Genbank.

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The DNA may be obtained by standard procedures known in the art by DNA amplification or molecular cloning directly from a tissue, cell culture, or cloned DNA (e.g., a DNA "library"). Clones derived from genomic DNA may contain regulatory and intron DNA regions in addition to coding regions; clones derived from cDNA will contain only exon sequences. In a preferred embodiment, DNA can be amplified from genomic or cDNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification using primers designed from the known sequence of an α2M receptor ligand, e.g., HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand. The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is commonly used for obtaining genes or gene fragments of interest. For example, a nucleotide sequence encoding a fragment of any desired length can be generated using PCR primers that flank the nucleotide sequence encoding the peptidebinding domain. Alternatively, an α2MR ligand, e.g., HSP, α2M, or other α2MR ligand receptor gene sequence can be cleaved at appropriate sites with restriction endonuclease(s) if such sites are available, releasing a fragment of DNA encoding the peptide-binding domain. If convenient restriction sites are not available, they may be created in the appropriate positions by site-directed mutagenesis and/or DNA amplification methods known in the art (see, for example, Shankarappa et al., 1992, PCR Method Appl. 1:277-278). The DNA fragment that encodes a fragment of the ligand (e.g., HSP) or α2M receptor gene is then isolated, and ligated into an appropriate expression vector, care being taken to ensure that the proper translation reading frame is maintained. Alternatives to isolating the genomic DNA include, but are not limited to, chemically synthesizing the gene sequence itself from a known sequence or making cDNA to the mRNA which encodes the ligand (e.g., HSP) and/or α2M receptor.

Any technique for mutagenesis known in the art can be used to modify individual nucleotides in a DNA sequence, for purpose of making amino acid substitution(s) in the expressed peptide sequence, or for creating/deleting restriction sites to facilitate further manipulations. Such techniques include but are not limited to, chemical mutagenesis, *in vitro* site-directed mutagenesis (Hutchinson, C., *et al.*, 1978, J. Biol. Chem 253:6551), oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis (Smith, 1985, Ann. Rev. Genet. 19:423-463; Hill *et al.*, 1987, Methods Enzymol. 155:558-568), PCR-based overlap extension (Ho *et al.*, 1989, Gene 77:51-59), PCR-based megaprimer mutagenesis (Sarkar *et al.*, 1990, Biotechniques, 8:404-407), etc. Modifications can be confirmed by double stranded dideoxy DNA sequencing.

An alternative to producing α2M receptor and/or ligand (e.g., HSP) fragments by recombinant techniques is peptide synthesis. For example, a peptide corresponding to a portion of an α2M receptor and/or ligand (e.g., HSP) comprising the substrate-binding domain, or which binds peptides in vitro, can be synthesized by use of a peptide synthesizer. Conventional peptide synthesis may be used or other synthetic protocols well known in the art.

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In addition, analogs and derivatives of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor and/or ligand (*e.g.*, HSP) can be chemically synthesized. Furthermore, if desired, nonclassical amino acids or chemical amino acid analogs can be introduced as a substitution or addition into the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor and/or ligand (*e.g.*, HSP) sequence. Non-classical amino acids include but are not limited to the D-isomers of the common amino acids,  $\alpha$ -amino isobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, Abu, 2-amino butyric acid,  $\gamma$ -Abu,  $\epsilon$ -Ahx, 6-amino hexanoic acid, Aib, 2-amino isobutyric acid, 3-amino propionic acid, ornithine, norleucine, norvaline, hydroxyproline, sarcosine, citrulline, cysteic acid, t-butylglycine, t-butylalanine, phenylglycine, cyclohexylalanine,  $\beta$ -alanine, fluoro-amino acids, designer amino acids such as  $\beta$ -methyl amino acids,  $C\alpha$ -methyl amino acids,  $C\alpha$ -methyl amino acids, and amino acid analogs in general.

α2M receptor and/or ligand (e.g., HSP) peptides, or a mutant or derivative thereof, may be synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis using procedures similar to those described by Merrifield, 1963, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 85:2149. During synthesis, N-α-protected amino acids having protected side chains are added stepwise to a growing polypeptide chain linked by its C-terminal and to an insoluble polymeric support i.e., polystyrene beads. The peptides are synthesized by linking an amino group of an N-α-deprotected amino acid to an α-carboxyl group of an N-α-protected amino acid that has been activated by reacting it with a reagent such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. The attachment of a free amino group to the activated carboxyl leads to peptide bond formation. The most commonly used N-α-protecting groups include Boc which is acid labile and Fmoc which is base labile. Details of appropriate chemistries, resins, protecting groups, protected amino acids and reagents are well known in the art and so are not discussed in detail herein (See, Atherton, et al., 1989, Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis: A Practical Approach, IRL Press, and Bodanszky, 1993, Peptide Chemistry, A Practical Textbook, 2nd Ed., Springer-Verlag).

Purification of the resulting fragment is accomplished using conventional procedures, such as preparative HPLC using gel permeation, partition and/or ion exchange chromatography. The choice of appropriate matrices and buffers are well known in the art and so are not described in detail herein.

In an alternative embodiment, fragments of an α2M receptor and/or ligand (e.g., HSP) may be obtained by chemical or enzymatic cleavage of native or recombinant α2M receptor and/or ligand (e.g., HSP) molecules. Specific chemical cleavage can be performed by cyanogen bromide, NaBH<sub>4</sub>, acetylation, formylation, oxidation, reduction, metabolic synthesis in the presence of tunicamycin, etc.. Endoproteases that cleave at specific sites can also be used. Such proteases are known in the art, including, but not limited to, trypsin, α-chymotrypsin, V8 protease, papain, and proteinase K (see Ausubel et al., (eds.), in "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology", Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley Interscience, New York, 17.4.6-17.4.8). The α2M receptor and/or ligand (e.g., HSP) amino

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acid sequence of interest can be examined for the recognition sites of these proteases. An enzyme is chosen which can release a peptide-binding domain or peptide-binding fragment. The α2M receptor and/or ligand (e.g., HSP) molecule is then incubated with the protease, under conditions that allow digestion by the protease and release of the specifically designated peptide-binding fragments. Alternatively, such protease digestions can be carried out blindly, i.e., not knowing which digestion product will contain the peptide-binding domain, using specific or general specificity proteases, such as proteinase K or pronase.

Once a fragment is prepared, the digestion products may be purified as described above, and subsequently tested for the ability to bind peptide or for immunogenicity. Methods for determining the immunogenicity of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor ligand (*e.g.*, HSP) complexes by cytotoxicity tests are described in Section 5.2.2.

## 5.4 DRUG DESIGN

Upon identification of a compound that interacts with α2MR, or modulates the

15 interaction of an α2M receptor ligand, such as an HSP, with the α2M receptor, such a
compound can be further investigated to test for an ability to alter the immune response. In
particular, for example, the compounds identified via the present methods can be further
tested *in vivo* in accepted animal models of HSP-α2MR-mediated processes and HSP- α2MR
related disorders, such as, *e.g.*, immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious

20 diseases.

Computer modeling and searching technologies permit identification of compounds, or the improvement of already identified compounds, which can modulate the interaction of the α2M receptor with its ligand, e.g., an HSP. Having identified such a compound or composition, the active sites or regions are identified. Such active sites might typically be ligand binding sites. The active site can be identified using methods known in the art including, for example, from the amino acid sequences of peptides, from the nucleotide sequences of nucleic acids, or from study of complexes of the relevant compound or composition with its natural ligand. In the latter case, chemical or X-ray crystallographic methods can be used to find the active site by finding where on the factor the complexed ligand is found.

Next, the three dimensional geometric structure of the active site is determined. This can be done by known methods, including X-ray crystallography, which can determine a complete molecular structure. On the other hand, solid or liquid phase NMR can be used to determine certain intra-molecular distances. Any other experimental method of structure

35 determination can be used to obtain partial or complete geometric structures. The geometric

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structures may be measured with a complexed ligand, natural or artificial, which may increase the accuracy of the active site structure determined.

If an incomplete or insufficiently accurate structure is determined, the methods of computer based numerical modeling can be used to complete the structure or improve its accuracy. Any recognized modeling method may be used, including parameterized models specific to particular biopolymers such as proteins or nucleic acids, molecular dynamics models based on computing molecular motions, statistical mechanics models based on thermal ensembles, or combined models. For most types of models, standard molecular force fields, representing the forces between constituent atoms and groups, are necessary, and can be selected from force fields known in physical chemistry. The incomplete or less accurate experimental structures can serve as constraints on the complete and more accurate structures computed by these modeling methods.

Finally, having determined the structure of the active site, either experimentally, by modeling, or by a combination, candidate modulating compounds can be identified by searching databases containing compounds along with information on their molecular structure. Such a search seeks compounds having structures that match the determined active site structure and that interact with the groups defining the active site. Such a search can be manual, but is preferably computer assisted. These compounds found from this search are potential the α2M receptor-modulating compounds.

Alternatively, these methods can be used to identify improved modulating compounds from an already known modulating compound or ligand. The composition of the known compound can be modified and the structural effects of modification can be determined using the experimental and computer modeling methods described above applied to the new composition. The altered structure is then compared to the active site structure of 25 the compound to determine if an improved fit or interaction results. In this manner systematic variations in composition, such as by varying side groups, can be quickly evaluated to obtain modified modulating compounds or ligands of improved specificity or activity.

Further experimental and computer modeling methods useful to identify modulating  $_{30}$  compounds based upon identification of the active sites of either the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor or the HSP, and other α2M receptor ligands and their analogs, will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

Examples of molecular modeling systems are the CHARMm and QUANTA programs (Polygen Corporation, Waltham, MA). CHARMm performs the energy 35 minimization and molecular dynamics functions. QUANTA performs the construction, graphic modelling and analysis of molecular structure. QUANTA allows interactive

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construction, modification, visualization, and analysis of the behavior of molecules with each other.

A number of articles review computer modeling of drugs interactive with specific proteins, such as Rotivinen *et al.*) 1988, Acta Pharmaceutical Fennica 97:159-166); Ripka (1988 New Scientist 54-57); McKinaly and Rossmann (1989, Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxiciol. 29:111-122); Perry and Davies, OSAR: Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships in Drug Design pp. 189-193 Alan R. Liss, Inc. 1989; Lewis and Dean (1989, Proc. R. Soc. Lond. 236:125-140 and 141-162); and, with respect to a model receptor for nucleic acid components, Askew *et al.* (1989, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 111:1082-1090). Other computer programs that screen and graphically depict chemicals are available from companies such as BioDesign, Inc. (Pasadena, CA.), Allelix, Inc. (Mississauga, Ontario, Canada), and Hypercube, Inc. (Cambridge, Ontario). Although these are primarily designed for application to drugs specific to particular proteins, they can be adapted to design of drugs specific to regions of DNA or RNA, once that region is identified.

155.5 DIAGNOSTIC USES

The α2M receptor is a cell surface protein present on many tissues and cell types (Herz *et al.*, 1988, EMBO J. 7:4119-27; Moestrup *et al.*, 1992, Cell Tissue Res. 269: 375-82), that appears to be involved in the specific uptake and re-presentation of α2M receptor ligands, such as HSPs and HSP- peptide complexes. The α2M receptor was initially identified as a heat shock protein receptor due to its interaction with gp96, which is exclusively intracellular and is released as a result of necrotic but not apoptotic cell death. Thus, gp96 uptake by the α2M receptor may act as a sensor of necrotic cell death. As such, α2M receptor-ligand complexes may be used to detect and diagnose proliferative disorders, such as cancer, autoimmune disorders and infectious disease. Therefore, α2M receptor proteins, analogues, derivatives, and subsequences thereof, α2M receptor nucleic acids (and sequences complementary thereto), and anti-α2M receptor antibodies, have uses in detecting and diagnosing such disorders.

The α2M receptor and α2M receptor nucleic acids can be used in assays to detect, prognose, or diagnose immune system disorders that may result in tumorigenesis, carcinomas, adenomas etc, and viral disease.

The molecules of the present invention can be used in assays, such as immunoassays, to detect, prognose, diagnose, or monitor various conditions, diseases, and disorders affecting α2M receptor expression, or monitor the treatment thereof. In particular, such an immunoassay is carried out by a method comprising contacting a sample derived from a patient with an HSP-α2M receptor specific antibody under conditions such that

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immunospecific binding can occur, and detecting or measuring the amount of any immunospecific binding by the antibody. In a specific aspect, such binding of antibody, in tissue sections, can be used to detect aberrant a2M receptor localization or aberrant (e.g., low or absent) levels of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. In a specific embodiment, antibody to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor can be used to assay a patient tissue or serum sample for the presence of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor where an aberrant level of α2M receptor is an indication of a diseased condition. By "aberrant levels," is meant increased or decreased levels relative to that present, or a standard level representing that present, in an analogous sample from a portion of the body or from a subject not having the disorder.

The immunoassays which can be used include but are not limited to competitive and non-competitive assay systems using techniques such as western blots, immunohistochemistry radioimmunoassays, ELISA, "sandwich" immunoassays, immunoprecipitation assays, precipitin reactions, gel diffusion precipitin reactions, immunodiffusion assays, agglutination assays, complement-fixation assays, immunoradiometric assays, fluorescent immunoassays, protein A immunoassays, to name but a few.

α2M receptor genes and related nucleic acid sequences and subsequences, including complementary sequences, can also be used in hybridization assays. α2M receptor nucleic acid sequences, or subsequences thereof, comprising about at least 8 nucleotides, can be used as hybridization probes. Hybridization assays can be used to detect, prognose, diagnose, or monitor conditions, disorders, or disease states associated with aberrant changes in α2M receptor expression and/or activity as described supra. In particular, such a hybridization assay is carried out by a method comprising contacting a sample containing nucleic acid with a nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to α2M receptor DNA or RNA, under conditions such that hybridization can occur, and detecting or measuring any resulting hybridization.

In specific embodiments, diseases and disorders involving decreased immune responsiveness during an infection or malignant disorder can be diagnosed, or their suspected presence can be screened for, or a predisposition to develop such disorders can be detected, by detecting decreased levels of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor protein,  $\alpha$ 2M receptor RNA, or the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor functional activity (e.g., binding to HSP, antibody-binding activity etc.), or by 30 detecting mutations in α2M receptor RNA, DNA or α2M receptor protein (e.g., translocations in the α2M receptor nucleic acids, truncations in the α2M receptor gene or protein, changes in nucleotide or amino acid sequence relative to wild-type α2M receptor) that cause decreased expression or activity of α2M receptor. Such diseases and disorders include but are not limited to those described in Sections 5.7, 5.8, and 5.9. By way of example, levels of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor protein can be detected by immunoassay, levels of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor RNA can be detected by hybridization assays (e.g., Northern blots, in situhybridization), α2M receptor activity can be assayed by measuring binding activities in vivo

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or *in vitro*. Translocations, deletions, and point mutations in  $\alpha$ 2M receptor nucleic acids can be detected by Southern blotting, FISH, RFLP analysis, SSCP, PCR using primers, preferably primers that generate a fragment spanning at least most of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor gene, sequencing of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor genomic DNA or cDNA obtained from the patient, *etc*.

In a preferred embodiment, levels of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor mRNA or protein in a patient sample are detected or measured relative to the levels present in an analogous sample from a subject not having the malignancy or hyperproliferative disorder. Decreased levels indicate that the subject may develop, or have a predisposition to developing, viral infection, malignancy, or hyperproliferative disorder.

In another specific embodiment, diseases and disorders involving a deficient immune responsiveness resulting in cell proliferation or in which cell proliferation is desirable for treatment, are diagnosed, or their suspected presence can be screened for, or a predisposition to develop such disorders can be detected, by detecting increased levels of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor protein,  $\alpha$ 2M receptor RNA, or the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor functional activity (*e.g.*, HSP binding or  $\alpha$ 2M receptor antibody, *etc.*), or by detecting mutations in  $\alpha$ 2M receptor RNA, DNA or protein (*e.g.*, translocations in  $\alpha$ 2M receptor nucleic acids, truncations in the gene or protein, changes in nucleotide or amino acid sequence relative to wild-type  $\alpha$ 2M receptor) that cause increased expression or activity of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. Such diseases and disorders include, but are not limited to, those described in Sections 5.7, 5.8, and 5.9. By way of example, levels of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor protein, levels of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor RNA,  $\alpha$ 2M receptor binding activity, and the presence of translocations or point mutations can be determined as described above.

In a specific embodiment, levels of α2M receptor mRNA or protein in a patient sample are detected or measured, relative to the levels present in an analogous sample from a subject not having the disorder, in which increased levels indicate that the subject has, or has a predisposition to, an autoimmune disorder.

Kits for diagnostic use are also provided, that comprise in one or more containers an anti-α2M receptor antibody, and, optionally, a labeled binding partner to the antibody. Alternatively, the anti-α2M receptor antibody can be labeled (with a detectable marker, e.g., a chemiluminescent, enzymatic, fluorescent, or radioactive moiety). A kit is also provided that comprises in one or more containers a nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to α2M receptor RNA. In a specific embodiment, a kit can comprise in one or more containers a pair of primers (e.g., each in the size range of 6-30 nucleotides) that are capable of priming amplification [e.g., by polymerase chain reaction (see e.g., Innis et al., 1990, PCR Protocols, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA), ligase chain reaction (see EP 320,308) use of Qβ replicase, cyclic probe reaction, or other methods known in the art] under appropriate reaction conditions of at least a portion of an α2M receptor nucleic acid. A kit can optionally

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further comprise in a container a predetermined amount of a purified α2M receptor protein or nucleic acid, e.g., for use as a standard or control.

### 5.6 THERAPEUTIC USES

The invention further encompasses methods for modulating the immune response. The α2M receptor recognizes and transports antigenic peptide complexes (e.g., HSPantigenic peptide complexes) for the purpose of presenting such antigenic molecules to cells of the immune system and eliciting an immune response. Thus, the compositions and methods of the invention may be used for the rapeutic treatment of HSP-α2M receptor-related 10 disorders and conditions, such as autoimmune diseases, cancer and infectious diseases. In particular, as described in detail hereinbelow, recombinant cells comprising a 2M receptor complexes, such as HSP-antigenic peptide complexes, antibodies and other compounds that interact with the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, or modulate the interaction between the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor and its ligands, e.g., HSP, as well as other compounds that modulate HSP-α2M receptor-mediated processes may be used to elicit, or block, an immune response to treat such HSP-  $\alpha$ 2M receptor-related disorders and conditions.

### 5.6.1 THERAPEUTIC USE OF IDENTIFIED AGONISTS AND ANTAGONISTS

Compounds, such as those identified by screening methods provided herein, that interact with the α2M receptor (herein "α2MR"), or modulate the interaction between the α2M receptor and its ligand, e.g., HSP, can be useful as therapeutics. Such compounds, include, but are not limited to, agonists, antagonists, such as antibodies, antisense RNAs and ribozymes Compounds which interfere with ligand (e.g., HSP) -α2M receptor interaction can be used to block an immune response, and can be used to treat autoimmune responses and conditions. Other antibodies, agonists, antagonists, antisense RNAs and ribozymes may upregulate ligand (e.g., HSP)-α2MR interaction, activity, or expression, and would enhance the uptake of antigen complexes (e.g., HSP-antigen complexes), and therefore be useful in stimulating the host's immune system prior to, or concurrent with, the administration of a vaccine. Described below are methods and compositions for the use of such compounds in the treatment of HSP-α2M receptor-related disorders, such as immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

In one embodiment an antagonist of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor-ligand (e.g., HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor) interaction is used to block the immune response. Such antagonists include compounds that interfere with binding of a ligand (e.g., an HSP) to the receptor by competing for binding to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, the ligand, or the ligand- $\alpha$ 2M receptor complex.

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In one embodiment, the antagonist is an antibody specific for the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, or a fragment thereof which contains the HSP ligand binding site. In another embodiment the antagonist is an antibody specific for an HSP, which interferes with binding of the HSP to the receptor.

In another embodiment, the antagonist is an peptide which comprises at least contiguous 10 amino acids of an HSP sequence. Such a peptide can bind to the ligand binding site of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor a block the interaction of an HSP or HSP complex. In another embodiment, the antagonist is a peptide which comprises at least contiguous 10 amino acids of  $\alpha 2M$  sequence, which, like an HSP, can bind to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor and interfere with the binding and uptake of HSP-antigen complexes. In yet another embodiment, the antagonist is a peptide which comprises at least contiguous 10 amino acids of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor sequence, in particular the ECD of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor (or a portion thereof), which can bind to and "neutralize" natural ligands, such as HSPs,  $\alpha 2M$ , LDL, etc.

Such peptides may be produced synthetically or by using standard molecular biology techniques. Amino acid sequences and nucleotide sequences of naturally occurring  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ligands, such as  $\alpha 2M$  and HSPs, are generally available in sequence databases, such as GenBank. Computer programs, such as Entrez, can be used to browse the database, and retrieve any amino acid sequence and genetic sequence data of interest by accession number. Methods for recombinant and synthetic production of such peptides are described in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

Additionally, compounds, such as those identified via techniques such as those described hereinabove, in Section 5.2, that are capable of modulating α2M receptor gene product activity can be administered using standard techniques that are well known to those of skill in the art.

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## 5.6.1.1 COMPETITIVE ANTAGONISTS OF α2MR-LIGAND INTERACTIONS

In one embodiment an antagonist of an α2Mr-ligand (e.g., HSP- α2M receptor) interaction is used to block the immune response to an antigen complex, e.g., to treat an autoimmune disorder. Such antagonists include molecules that interfere with binding by binding to the α2M receptor, thereby interfering with binding of a ligand (e.g., HSP) to the receptor. An example of this type of competitive inhibitor is an antibody to α2M receptor, or a fragment of α2MR which contains an HSP ligand binding site. Another example of a competitive antagonist is α2M, or a receptor-binding fragment thereof, which itself binds to α2MR, thereby blocking the binding and uptake of HSP-antigen complexes by the cell.

An α2MR-ligand (e.g., HSP) competitive inhibitor can be any type of molecule, including but not limited to a protein, nucleic acid or drug. In a preferred embodiment, an

HSP- $\alpha$ 2M competitive inhibitor is an  $\alpha$ 2MR-binding or an HSP-binding peptide. Examples of such peptides are provided below.

#### α2M RECEPTOR-BINDING PEPTIDES 5.6.1.1.1

 $\alpha$  Macroglobulin peptides

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In one embodiment of the present invention, an HSP-α2MR competitive antagonist is an α macroglobulin, preferably α2M, or α2MR-binding portion thereof.

Functional expression of α2M or α2MR-binding portions thereof (including recombinant expression as a FX fusion protein, processing, purification and refolding) is preferably carried out as described by Holtet et al., 1994, FEBS Lett. 344:242-246.

In a specific mode of the embodiment, an  $\alpha$ 2MR-binding portion of  $\alpha$ 2M consists of or comprises a fragment of the  $\alpha 2M$  RBD consisting of at least 10 (continuous) amino acids. In other modes of the embodiment, the fragment consists of at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 75 or 100 amino acids of the RBD. In specific modes of the embodiment, such fragments are not larger than 27, 138 or 153 amino acids. Most preferred peptides comprise one or both of amino acids Lys<sub>1370</sub> and Lys<sub>1374</sub>. Such peptides include those consisting of amino acids 1299-1451 (vRBD in FIG. 7B) (SEQ ID NO:8), 1314-1451 (SEQ ID NO:9) (RBD in FIG. 7B) or 1366-1392 (SEQ ID NO:10) of the mature α2M protein. Other preferred peptides include but are not limited to those consisting of amino acids 1300-1425 (SEQ ID NO:11), 1300-1400 (SEQ ID NO:12), 1300-1380 (SEQ ID NO:13), 1325-1425 (SEQ ID NO:14), 1325-1400 (SEQ ID NO:15), 1325-1380 (SEQ ID NO:16), 1350-1425 (SEQ ID NO:17), 1350-1400 (SEQ ID NO:18), or 1350-1380 (SEQ ID NO:19) of the mature human  $\alpha 2M$  protein.

Derivatives or analogs of  $\alpha$ 2M or  $\alpha$ 2MR-binding portions of  $\alpha$ 2M are also contemplated as competitive antagonists of HSP-a2MR complexes. Such derivative or analogs include but are not limited to those molecules comprising regions that are substantially homologous to  $\alpha 2M$ , the  $\alpha 2M$  RBD or fragments thereof (e.g., in various embodiments, at least 60% or 70% or 80% or 90% or 95% identity over an amino acid sequence of identical size or when compared to an aligned sequence in which the alignment is done by a computer homology program known in the art) or whose encoding nucleic acid 30 is capable of hybridizing to a coding α2M RBD sequence, under stringent, moderately stringent, or nonstringent conditions. In certain specific embodiments, an  $\alpha 2M$  derivative is a chimeric or fusion protein comprising an α2M protein or α2MR-binding portion thereof (preferably consisting of at least 10 amino acids of the α2M RBD comprising Lys<sub>1370</sub> and Lys<sub>1374</sub>) joined at its amino- or carboxy-terminus via a peptide bond to an amino acid sequence of a different protein.

In particular, α2M derivatives can be made by altering α2M coding sequences by substitutions, additions or deletions that provide for functionally equivalent molecules. Due

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to the degeneracy of nucleotide coding sequences, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same amino acid sequence as a  $\alpha 2M$  gene may be used in the practice of the present invention. These include but are not limited to nucleotide sequences comprising all or  $\alpha 2MR$ -binding portions of  $\alpha 2M$  genes which are altered by the substitution of different codons that encode a functionally equivalent amino acid residue within the sequence, thus producing a silent change. Likewise, the a2M derivatives of the invention include, but are not limited to, those containing, as a primary amino acid sequence, all or an α2MR-binding portion of the amino acid sequence of an a2M protein, including altered sequences in which functionally equivalent amino acid residues are substituted for residues within the sequence resulting in a silent change. For example, one or more amino acid residues within the sequence can be substituted by another amino acid of a similar polarity which acts as a functional equivalent, resulting in a silent alteration. Substitutes for an amino acid within the sequence may be selected from other members of the class to which the amino acid belongs. For example, the nonpolar (hydrophobic) amino acids include alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan and methionine. The polar neutral amino acids include glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, and glutamine. The positively charged (basic) amino acids include arginine, lysine and histidine. The negatively charged (acidic) amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

The α2M derivatives and analogs of the invention can be produced by various methods known in the art. The manipulations which result in their production can occur at the gene or protein level. For example, the cloned  $\alpha 2M$  gene sequence can be modified by any of numerous strategies known in the art (Maniatis, T., 1990, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York). The sequence can be cleaved at appropriate sites with restriction endonuclease(s), 25 followed by further enzymatic modification if desired, isolated, and ligated in vitro. In the production of the gene encoding a derivative or analog of α2M, care should be taken to ensure that the modified gene remains within the same translational reading frame as  $\alpha 2M$ , uninterrupted by translational stop signals, in the gene region where the desired a2M activity is encoded.

Manipulations of the α2M sequence may also be made at the protein level. Included within the scope of the invention are a2M protein fragments or other derivatives or analogs which are differentially modified during or after translation, e.g., by glycosylation, acetylation, phosphorylation, amidation, derivatization by known protecting/blocking groups, proteolytic cleavage, linkage to an antibody molecule or other cellular ligand, etc. Any of 35 numerous chemical modifications may be carried out by known techniques, including but not limited to specific chemical cleavage by cyanogen bromide, trypsin, chymotrypsin, papain,

V8 protease, NaBH<sub>4</sub>; acetylation, formylation, oxidation, reduction; metabolic synthesis in the presence of tunicamycin; etc.

In addition, analogs and derivatives of  $\alpha 2M$  can be chemically synthesized. For example, an  $\alpha 2MR$ -binding portion of  $\alpha 2M$  can be synthesized by use of a peptide synthesizer. Furthermore, if desired, nonclassical amino acids or chemical amino acid analogs can be introduced as a substitution or addition into the  $\alpha 2M$  sequence. Non-classical amino acids include but are not limited to the D-isomers of the common amino acids,  $\alpha$ -amino isobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, Abu, 2-amino butyric acid,  $\gamma$ -Abu,  $\epsilon$ -Ahx, 6-amino hexanoic acid, Aib, 2-amino isobutyric acid, 3-amino propionic acid, ornithine, norleucine, norvaline, hydroxyproline, sarcosine, citrulline, cysteic acid, t-butylglycine, t-butylalanine, phenylglycine, cyclohexylalanine,  $\beta$ -alanine, fluoro-amino acids, designer amino acids such as  $\beta$ -methyl amino acids,  $C\alpha$ -methyl amino acids,  $N\alpha$ -methyl amino acids, and amino acid analogs in general. Furthermore, the amino acid can be D (dextrorotary) or L (levorotary).

In other specific modes of the embodiment, an HSP- $\alpha$ 2MR competitive antagonist is another  $\alpha$  macroglobulin or  $\alpha$ 2MR-binding portion thereof, for example an  $\alpha$  macroglobulin RBD domain selected from Nielsen *et al.*, *supra*, Fig. 3, Group A.

RAP

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In one embodiment of the present invention, an HSP-α2MR competitive antagonist is α2MR-associated protein (RAP) (Genbank accession no. A39875) or an α2MR-binding portion thereof. In a specific mode of the embodiment, an α2MR-binding portion of RAP consists of or comprises a fragment of the RAP RBD consisting of at least 10 (continuous) amino acids. In other modes of the embodiment, the fragment consists of at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 75 or 100 amino acids of the RBD. In specific modes of the embodiment, such fragments are not larger than 28, 50 or 100 amino acids. In other specific modes of the embodiment, an α2MR-binding portion of RAP comprises an α2MR-binding portion of domain 1 or 3, e.g. as depicted in Nielsen et al., supra, Fig. 3, Group D or E. Expression of recombinant RAP or an α2MR-binding portion thereof, e.g. domain 1 or 3, is preferably achieved as described by Andersen et al., supra).

### 5.6.1.1.2 HSP-BINDING PEPTIDES

α2MR peptides

In one embodiment of the present invention, an HSP-α2MR competitive antagonist is α2MR peptide, preferably a soluble peptide, that can bind to HSPs and therefore competitively inhibit HSP binding to the native receptor.

Functional expression of HSP-binding portions of α2MR is preferably carried out as described for the CR8 domain by Huang *et al.*, 1999, J. Biol. Chem 274:14130-14136. Briefly, to maintain proper folding, the protein is expressed as a GST fusion, expressed recombinantly, the GST portion cleaved, uncleaved protein removed on GSH-Sepharose, and cleaved protein refolded. Since the complement repeats bind to calcium, proper folding is assayed by measuring the binding of the refolded protein to calcium.

In a specific mode of the embodiment, an HSP-binding portion of α2MR consists of or comprises at least one complement repeat, most preferably selected from CR3-CR10. In another specific mode of the embodiment, an HSP-binding portion of α2MR comprises a cluster of complement repeats, most preferably Cl-II. In other modes of the embodiment, the HSP-binding portion consists of at least 10, more preferably at least 20, yet more preferably at least 30, yet more preferably at least 40, and most preferably at least 80 (continuous) amino acids. In specific modes of the embodiment, such fragments are not larger than 40-45 amino acids. In other specific modes of the embodiment, such fragments are not larger than 80-90 amino acids. Exemplary preferred peptides include but are not limited to those consisting of amino acids 25-68 (SEQ ID NO:20), 25-110 (SEQ ID NO:21), 68-110 (SEQ ID NO:22), 853-894 (SEQ ID NO:23), 853-934 (SEQ ID NO:24), 853-974 (SEQ ID NO:25), 853-1013 (SEQ ID NO:26), 853-1060 (SEQ ID NO:27), 853-1102 (SEQ ID NO:28), 853-1183 (SEQ ID NO:29), 895-934 (SEQ ID NO:30), 895-974 (SEQ ID NO:31), 895-1013 20 (SEQ ID NO:32), 895-1060 (SEQ ID NO:33), 895-1102 (SEQ ID NO:34), 895-1183 (SEQ ID NO:35), 935-974 (SEQ ID NO:36), 935-1013 (SEQ ID NO:37), 935-1060 (SEQ ID NO:38), 935-1102 (SEQ ID NO:39), 935-1183 (SEQ ID NO:40), 975-1013 (SEQ ID NO:41), 975-1060 (SEQ ID NO:42), 975-1143 (SEQ ID NO:43), 975-1183 (SEQ ID NO:44), 1014-1060 (SEQ ID NO:45), 1014-1102 (SEQ ID NO:46), 1014-1183 (SEQ ID 25 NO:47), 1061-1102 (SEQ ID NO:48), 1061-1143 (SEQ ID NO:49), 1061-1183 (SEQ ID NO:50), 1103-1143 (SEQ ID NO:51), 1103-1183 (SEQ ID NO:52), or 1144-1183 (SEQ ID NO:53) of human  $\alpha$ 2MR.

Derivatives or analogs of HSP-binding portions α2MR also contemplated as competitive antagonists of HSP-α2MR complexes. Such derivative or analogs include but are not limited to those molecules comprising regions that are substantially homologous to the extracellular domain of α2MR or fragments thereof (e.g., in various embodiments, at least 60% or 70% or 80% or 90% or 95% identity over an amino acid sequence of identical size or when compared to an aligned sequence in which the alignment is done by a computer homology program known in the art) or whose encoding nucleic acid is capable of hybridizing to a sequence encoding an α2MR HSP-binding sequence, under stringent, moderately stringent, or nonstringent conditions. In certain specific embodiments, an α2MR derivative is a chimeric or fusion protein comprising an HSP-binding portion of α2MR,

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preferably consisting of at least one complement repeat of Cl-II) joined at its amino- or carboxy-terminus via a peptide bond to an amino acid sequence of a different protein. Such a chimeric protein can be produced recombinantly as described above, by omitting the cleavage repurification steps.

Other HSP-binding  $\alpha 2MR$  derivatives can be made by altering  $\alpha 2MR$  coding sequences by substitutions, additions or deletions that provide for functionally equivalent molecules. Due to the degeneracy of nucleotide coding sequences, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same amino acid sequence as an HSP-binding  $\alpha 2MR$  gene or gene fragment may be used in the practice of the present invention. Selection of suitable alterations and production of HSP-binding  $\alpha 2MR$  derivatives can be made applying the same principles described above for  $\alpha 2M$  derivatives and using the general methods described in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

## HSP peptides

In another mode of the embodiment, the antagonist is an peptide which comprises at least contiguous 10 amino acids of an HSP sequence. Such a peptide can bind to the ligand binding site of the α2M receptor a block the interaction of an HSP or HSP complex.

Such peptides may be produced synthetically or by using standard molecular biology techniques. Amino acid sequences and nucleotide sequences of naturally occurring HSPs are generally available in sequence databases, such as GenBank. Computer programs, such as Entrez, can be used to browse the database, and retrieve any amino acid sequence and genetic sequence data of interest by accession number. Methods for recombinant and synthetic production of such peptides are described in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

Additionally, compounds, such as those identified via techniques such as those described hereinabove, in Section 5.2, that are capable of modulating  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene product activity can be administered using standard techniques that are well known to those of skill in the art.

## 5.6.2 THERAPEUTIC USE OF THE α2M RECEPTOR AGAINST CANCER AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In another embodiment, symptoms of certain  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene disorders, such as autoimmune disorders, or proliferative or differentiative disorders causing tumorigenesis or cancer, may be ameliorated by modulating the level of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene expression and/or  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene product activity. In one embodiment, for example, a decrease in  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene expression may be useful to decrease  $\alpha 2M$  receptor activity, and ameliorate the symptoms of an autoimmune disorder. In this case, the level of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene expression may be decreased by using  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene sequences in conjunction with

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well-known antisense, gene "knock-out," ribozyme and/or triple helix methods. In another embodiment, an increase in  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene expression may be desired to compensate for a mutant or impaired gene in an HSP- $\alpha 2M$  receptor-mediated pathway, and to ameliorate the symptoms of an HSP- $\alpha 2M$  receptor-related disorder.

Among the compounds that may exhibit the ability to modulate the activity, expression or synthesis of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene, including the ability to ameliorate the symptoms of an HSP- $\alpha 2M$  receptor related disorder are antisense, ribozyme, and triple helix molecules. Such molecules may be designed to reduce or inhibit either unimpaired, or if appropriate, mutant target gene activity. Techniques for the production and use of such molecules are well known to those of skill in the art.

Antisense RNA and DNA molecules act to directly block the translation of mRNA by hybridizing to targeted mRNA and preventing protein translation. Antisense approaches involve the design of oligonucleotides that are complementary to a target gene mRNA. The antisense oligonucleotides will bind to the complementary target gene mRNA transcripts and prevent translation. Absolute complementarity, although preferred, is not required.

A sequence "complementary" to a portion of an RNA, as referred to herein, means a sequence having sufficient complementarity to be able to hybridize with the RNA, forming a stable duplex; in the case of double-stranded antisense nucleic acids, a single strand of the duplex DNA may thus be tested, or triplex formation may be assayed. The ability to hybridize will depend on both the degree of complementarity and the length of the antisense nucleic acid. Generally, the longer the hybridizing nucleic acid, the more base mismatches with an RNA it may contain and still form a stable duplex (or triplex, as the case may be). One skilled in the art can ascertain a tolerable degree of mismatch by use of standard procedures to determine the melting point of the hybridized complex.

In one embodiment, oligonucleotides complementary to non-coding regions of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene could be used in an antisense approach to inhibit translation of endogenous  $\alpha 2M$  receptor mRNA. Antisense nucleic acids should be at least six nucleotides in length, and are preferably oligonucleotides ranging from 6 to about 50 nucleotides in length. In specific aspects the oligonucleotide is at least 10 nucleotides, at least 17 nucleotides, at least 25 nucleotides or at least 50 nucleotides.

In an embodiment of the present invention, oligonucleotides complementary to the nucleic acids encoding the HSP receptor ligand binding domain are used.

Regardless of the choice of target sequence, it is preferred that in vitro studies are first performed to quantitate the ability of the antisense oligonucleotide to inhibit gene expression. It is preferred that these studies utilize controls that distinguish between antisense gene inhibition and nonspecific biological effects of oligonucleotides. It is also preferred that these studies compare levels of the target RNA or protein with that of an internal control

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RNA or protein. Additionally, it is envisioned that results obtained using the antisense oligonucleotide are compared with those obtained using a control oligonucleotide. It is preferred that the control oligonucleotide is of approximately the same length as the test oligonucleotide and that the nucleotide sequence of the oligonucleotide differs from the antisense sequence no more than is necessary to prevent specific hybridization to the target sequence.

The oligonucleotides can be DNA or RNA or chimeric mixtures or derivatives or modified versions thereof, single-stranded or double-stranded. The oligonucleotide can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety, or phosphate backbone, for example, to improve stability of the molecule, hybridization, etc. The oligonucleotide may include other appended groups such as peptides (*e.g.*, for targeting host cell receptors *in vivo*), or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (see, *e.g.*, Letsinger *et al.*, 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86, 6553-6556; Lemaitre *et al.*, 1987, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 84, 648-652; PCT Publication No. WO88/09810, published December 15, 1988) or the blood-brain barrier (see, *e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO89/10134, published April 25, 1988), hybridization-triggered cleavage agents (see, *e.g.*, Krol *et al.*, 1988, BioTechniques 6, 958-976) or intercalating agents (see, *e.g.*, Zon, 1988, Pharm. Res. 5, 539-549). To this end, the oligonucleotide may be conjugated to another molecule, *e.g.*, a peptide, hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, transport agent, hybridization-triggered cleavage agent, etc.

The antisense oligonucleotide may comprise at least one modified base moiety which is selected from the group including but not limited to 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxylmethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methylguanine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine.

The antisense oligonucleotide may also comprise at least one modified sugar moiety selected from the group including but not limited to arabinose, 2-fluoroarabinose, xylulose, and hexose.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified phosphate backbone selected from the group consisting of a phosphorothioate (S-

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ODNs), a phosphorodithioate, a phosphoramidothioate, a phosphoramidate, a phosphordiamidate, a methylphosphonate, an alkyl phosphotriester, and a formacetal or analog thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotide is an  $\alpha$ -anomeric oligonucleotide. An  $\alpha$ -anomeric oligonucleotide forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual  $\beta$ -units, the strands run parallel to each other (Gautier *et al.*, 1987, Nucl. Acids Res. 15, 6625-6641). The oligonucleotide is a 2'-0-methylribonucleotide (Inoue *et al.*, 1987, Nucl. Acids Res. 15, 6131-6148), or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (Inoue *et al.*, 1987, FEBS Lett. 215, 327-330).

Oligonucleotides of the invention may be synthesized by standard methods known in the art, e.g. by use of an automated DNA synthesizer (such as are commercially available from Biosearch, Applied Biosystems, etc.). As examples, phosphorothioate oligonucleotides may be synthesized by the method of Stein et al. (1988, Nucl. Acids Res. 16, 3209), methylphosphonate oligonucleotides can be prepared by use of controlled pore glass polymer supports (Sarin et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85, 7448-7451), etc.

While antisense nucleotides complementary to the target gene coding region sequence could be used, those complementary to the transcribed, untranslated region are most preferred.

In one embodiment of the present invention, gene expression downregulation is achieved because specific target mRNAs are digested by RNAse H after they have hybridized with the antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides (S-ODNs). Since no rules exist to predict which antisense S-ODNs will be more successful, the best strategy is completely empirical and consists of trying several antisense S-ODNs. Antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides (S-ODNs) will be designed to target specific regions of 25 mRNAs of interest. Control S-ODNs consisting of scrambled sequences of the antisense S-ODNs will also be designed to assure identical nucleotide content and minimize differences potentially attributable to nucleic acid content. All S-ODNs can be synthesized by Oligos Etc. (Wilsonville, OR). In order to test the effectiveness of the antisense molecules when applied to cells in culture, such as assays for research purposes or ex vivo gene therapy 30 protocols, cells will be grown to 60-80% confluence on 100 mm tissue culture plates, rinsed with PBS and overlaid with lipofection mix consisting of 8 ml Opti-MEM, 52.8  $\mu$ l Lipofectin, and a final concentration of 200 nM S-ODNs. Lipofections will be carried out using Lipofectin Reagent and Opti-MEM (Gibco BRL). Cells will be incubated in the presence of the lipofection mix for 5 hours. Following incubation the medium will be 35 replaced with complete DMEM. Cells will be harvested at different time points postlipofection and protein levels will be analyzed by Western blot.

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Antisense molecules should be targeted to cells that express the target gene, either directly to the subject *in vivo* or to cells in culture, such as in <u>ex vivo</u> gene therapy protocols. A number of methods have been developed for delivering antisense DNA or RNA to cells; *e.g.*, antisense molecules can be injected directly into the tissue site, or modified antisense molecules, designed to target the desired cells (*e.g.*, antisense linked to peptides or antibodies that specifically bind receptors or antigens expressed on the target cell surface) can be administered systemically.

However, it is often difficult to achieve intracellular concentrations of the antisense sufficient to suppress translation of endogenous mRNAs. Therefore a preferred approach utilizes a recombinant DNA construct in which the antisense oligonucleotide is placed under the control of a strong pol III or pol II promoter. The use of such a construct to transfect target cells in the patient will result in the transcription of sufficient amounts of single stranded RNAs that will form complementary base pairs with the endogenous target gene transcripts and thereby prevent translation of the target gene mRNA. For example, a vector can be introduced e.g., such that it is taken up by a cell and directs the transcription of an antisense RNA. Such a vector can remain episomal or become chromosomally integrated, as long as it can be transcribed to produce the desired antisense RNA. Such vectors can be constructed by recombinant DNA technology methods standard in the art. Vectors can be plasmid, viral, or others known in the art, used for replication and expression in mammalian cells. Expression of the sequence encoding the antisense RNA can be by any promoter known in the art to act in mammalian, preferably human cells. Such promoters can be inducible or constitutive. Such promoters include but are not limited to: the SV40 early promoter region (Bernoist and Chambon, 1981, Nature 290, 304-310), the promoter contained in the 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto et al., 1980, Cell 25 22, 787-797), the herpes thymidine kinase promoter (Wagner et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78, 1441-1445), the regulatory sequences of the metallothionein gene (Brinster et al., 1982, Nature 296, 39-42), etc. Any type of plasmid, cosmid, YAC or viral vector can be used to prepare the recombinant DNA construct which can be introduced directly into the tissue site. Alternatively, viral vectors can be used that selectively infect the desired tissue, in which case administration may be accomplished by another route (e.g., systemically).

Ribozyme molecules designed to catalytically cleave target gene mRNA transcripts can also be used to prevent translation of target gene mRNA and, therefore, expression of target gene product. (See, e.g., PCT International Publication WO90/11364, published October 4, 1990; Sarver et al., 1990, Science 247, 1222-1225). In an embodiment of the present invention, oligonucleotides which hybridize to the HSP receptor gene are designed to be complementary to the nucleic acids encoding the HSP receptor ligand binding domain.

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Ribozymes are enzymatic RNA molecules capable of catalyzing the specific cleavage of RNA. (For a review, see Rossi, 1994, Current Biology 4, 469-471). The mechanism of ribozyme action involves sequence specific hybridization of the ribozyme molecule to complementary target RNA, followed by an endonucleolytic cleavage event. The composition of ribozyme molecules must include one or more sequences complementary to the target gene mRNA, and must include the well known catalytic sequence responsible for mRNA cleavage. For this sequence, see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,093,246, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

While ribozymes that cleave mRNA at site specific recognition sequences can be used to destroy target gene mRNAs, the use of hammerhead ribozymes is preferred. Hammerhead ribozymes cleave mRNAs at locations dictated by flanking regions that form complementary base pairs with the target mRNA. The sole requirement is that the target mRNA have the following sequence of two bases: 5'-UG-3'. The construction and production of hammerhead ribozymes is well known in the art and is described more fully in Myers, 1995, Molecular Biology and Biotechnology: A Comprehensive Desk Reference, VCH Publishers, New York, (see especially fig. 4, p. 833) and in Haseloff & Gerlach, 1988, Nature, 334, 585-591, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Preferably the ribozyme is engineered so that the cleavage recognition site is located near the 5' end of the target gene mRNA, i.e., to increase efficiency and minimize the intracellular accumulation of non-functional mRNA transcripts.

The ribozymes of the present invention also include RNA endoribonucleases (hereinafter "Cech-type ribozymes") such as the one that occurs naturally in Tetrahymena thermophila (known as the IVS, or L-19 IVS RNA) and that has been extensively described by Thomas Cech and collaborators (Zaug et al., 1984, Science, 224, 574-578; Zaug and Cech, 1986, Science, 231, 470-475; Zaug et al., 1986, Nature, 324, 429-433; published International patent application No. WO 88/04300 by University Patents Inc.; Been & Cech, 1986, Cell, 47, 207-216). The Cech-type ribozymes have an eight base pair active site which hybridizes to a target RNA sequence whereafter cleavage of the target RNA takes place. The invention encompasses those Cech-type ribozymes which target eight base-pair active site sequences that are present in the target gene.

As in the antisense approach, the ribozymes can be composed of modified oligonucleotides (*e.g.*, for improved stability, targeting, etc.) and should be delivered to cells that express the target gene *in vivo*. A preferred method of delivery involves using a DNA construct "encoding" the ribozyme under the control of a strong constitutive pol III or pol II promoter, so that transfected cells will produce sufficient quantities of the ribozyme to destroy endogenous target gene messages and inhibit translation. Because ribozymes unlike

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antisense molecules, are catalytic, a lower intracellular concentration is required for efficiency.

Endogenous target gene expression can also be reduced by inactivating or "knocking out" the target gene or its promoter using targeted homologous recombination (e.g., see Smithies et al., 1985, Nature 317, 230-234; Thomas & Capecchi, 1987, Cell 51, 503-512; Thompson et al., 1989, Cell 5, 313-321; each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). For example, a mutant, non-functional target gene (or a completely unrelated DNA sequence) flanked by DNA homologous to the endogenous target gene (either the coding regions or regulatory regions of the target gene) can be used, with or without a 10 selectable marker and/or a negative selectable marker, to transfect cells that express the target gene in vivo. Insertion of the DNA construct, via targeted homologous recombination, results in inactivation of the target gene. Such approaches are particularly suited modifications to ES (embryonic stem) cells can be used to generate animal offspring with an inactive target gene (e.g., see Thomas & Capecchi, 1987 and Thompson, 1989, supra). However this approach can be adapted for use in humans provided the recombinant DNA constructs are directly administered or targeted to the required site in vivo using appropriate viral vectors.

Alternatively, endogenous target gene expression can be reduced by targeting deoxyribonucleotide sequences complementary to the regulatory region of the target gene 20 (i.e., the target gene promoter and/or enhancers) to form triple helical structures that prevent transcription of the target gene in target cells in the body. (See generally, Helene, 1991, Anticancer Drug Des., 6(6), 569-584; Helene et al., 1992, Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 660, 27-36; and Maher, 1992, Bioassays 14(12), 807-815).

Nucleic acid molecules to be used in triple helix formation for the inhibition of 25 transcription should be single stranded and composed of deoxyribonucleotides. The base composition of these oligonucleotides must be designed to promote triple helix formation via Hoogsteen base pairing rules, which generally require sizeable stretches of either purines or pyrimidines to be present on one strand of a duplex. Nucleotide sequences may be pyrimidine-based, which will result in TAT and CGC+ triplets across the three associated 30 strands of the resulting triple helix. The pyrimidine-rich molecules provide base complementarity to a purine-rich region of a single strand of the duplex in a parallel orientation to that strand. In addition, nucleic acid molecules may be chosen that are purinerich, for example, contain a stretch of G residues. These molecules will form a triple helix with a DNA duplex that is rich in GC pairs, in which the majority of the purine residues are 35 located on a single strand of the targeted duplex, resulting in GGC triplets across the three strands in the triplex.

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Alternatively, the potential sequences that can be targeted for triple helix formation may be increased by creating a so called "switchback" nucleic acid molecule. Switchback molecules are synthesized in an alternating 5'-3', 3'-5' manner, such that they base pair with first one strand of a duplex and then the other, eliminating the necessity for a sizeable stretch of either purines or pyrimidines to be present on one strand of a duplex.

In instances wherein the antisense, ribozyme, and/or triple helix molecules described herein are utilized to inhibit mutant gene expression, it is possible that the technique may so efficiently reduce or inhibit the transcription (triple helix) and/or translation (antisense, ribozyme) of mRNA produced by normal target gene alleles that the possibility may arise wherein the concentration of normal target gene product present may be lower than is necessary for a normal phenotype. In such cases, to ensure that substantially normal levels of target gene activity are maintained, therefore, nucleic acid molecules that encode and express target gene polypeptides exhibiting normal target gene activity may, be introduced into cells via gene therapy methods such as those described, below, in Section 5.6.3 that do not contain sequences susceptible to whatever antisense, ribozyme, or triple helix treatments are being utilized. Alternatively, in instances whereby the target gene encodes an extracellular protein, it may be preferable to co-administer normal target gene protein in order to maintain the requisite level of target gene activity.

Anti-sense RNA and DNA, ribozyme, and triple helix molecules of the invention may be prepared by any method known in the art for the synthesis of DNA and RNA molecules, as discussed above. These include techniques for chemically synthesizing oligodeoxyribonucleotides and oligoribonucleotides well known in the art such as for example solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* and *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding the antisense RNA molecule.

25 Such DNA sequences may be incorporated into a wide variety of vectors that incorporate suitable RNA polymerase promoters such as the T7 or SP6 polymerase promoters. Alternatively, antisense cDNA constructs that synthesize antisense RNA constitutively or inducibly, depending on the promoter used, can be introduced stably into cell lines.

## 5.6.3 GENE REPLACEMENT THERAPY

With respect to an increase in the level of normal α2M receptor gene expression and/or α2M receptor gene product activity, α2M receptor gene nucleic acid sequences can, for example, be utilized for the treatment of immune disorders resulting in proliferative disorders such as cancer. Such treatment can be administered, for example, in the form of gene replacement therapy. Specifically, one or more copies of a normal α2M receptor gene or a portion of the α2M receptor gene that directs the production of an α2M receptor gene product exhibiting normal α2M receptor gene function, may be inserted into the appropriate

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cells within a patient, using vectors that include, but are not limited to adenovirus, adenoassociated virus, and retrovirus vectors, in addition to other particles that introduce DNA into cells, such as liposomes.

Gene replacement therapy techniques should be capable of delivering α2M receptor gene sequences to cell types that express the HSP receptor within patients. Thus, in one embodiment, techniques that are well known to those of skill in the art (see, e.g., PCT Publication No. WO89/10134, published April 25, 1988) can be used to enable α2M receptor gene sequences to be delivered to developing cells of the myeloid lineage, for example, to the bone marrow. In another specific embodiment, gene replacement can be accomplished using macrophages in vitro, and delivered to a patient using the techniques of adoptive immunotherapy.

In another embodiment, techniques for delivery involve direct administration of such  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene sequences to the site of the cells in which the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene sequences are to be expressed, e.g., directly at the site of the tumor.

Additional methods that may be utilized to increase the overall level of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene expression and/or  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene product activity include the introduction of appropriate  $\alpha 2M$  receptor-expressing cells, preferably autologous cells, into a patient at positions and in numbers that are sufficient to ameliorate the symptoms of an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor disorder. Such cells may be either recombinant or non-recombinant.

Among the cells that can be administered to increase the overall level of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene expression in a patient are cells that normally express the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor gene.

Alternatively, cells, preferably autologous cells, can be engineered to express α2M receptor gene sequences, and may then be introduced into a patient in positions appropriate for the amelioration of the symptoms of an α2M receptor disorder or a proliferative or viral disease, e.g., cancer and tumorigenesis. Alternately, cells that express an unimpaired α2M receptor gene and that are from a MHC matched individual can be utilized, and may include, for example, brain cells. The expression of the α2M receptor gene sequences is controlled by the appropriate gene regulatory sequences to allow such expression in the necessary cell types. Such gene regulatory sequences are well known to the skilled artisan. Such cell-based gene therapy techniques are well known to those skilled in the art, see, e.g., Anderson, U.S. Patent No. 5,399,349.

When the cells to be administered are non-autologous cells, they can be administered using well known techniques that prevent a host immune response against the introduced cells from developing. For example, the cells may be introduced in an encapsulated form which, while allowing for an exchange of components with the immediate extracellular environment, does not allow the introduced cells to be recognized by the host immune system.

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#### 5.6.4 DELIVERY OF SOLUBLE α2M RECEPTOR POLYPEPTIDES

Genetically engineered cells that express soluble  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ECDs or fusion proteins, *e.g.*, fusion Ig molecules can be administered *in vivo* where they may function as "bioreactors" that deliver a supply of the soluble molecules. Such soluble  $\alpha 2M$  receptor polypeptides and fusion proteins, when expressed at appropriate concentrations, should neutralize or "mop up" HSPs or other native ligand for the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, and thus act as inhibitors of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor activity and may therefore be used to treat HSP- $\alpha 2M$  receptor-related disorders and diseases, such as autoimmune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

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#### 5.6.5 DELIVERY OF DOMINANT NEGATIVE MUTANTS

In another embodiment of the invention, dominant negative mutants ("dominant negatives") may be used therapeutically to block the immune response to an HSP-antigen complex, e.g., to treat an auto-immune disorder. In general, such dominant-negatives are 15 mutants which, when expressed, interact with ligand (i.e., HSP-antigenic molecule complex), but lack one or more functions, i.e. endocytotic functions and/or signaling functions, of normal a2MR. Such mutants interfere with the function of normal a2MR in the same cell or in a different cell, e.g. by titration of HSP-peptide complexes from the wild type receptor. Such a mutation, for example, can be one or more point mutation(s), a 20 deletion, insertion, or other mutation in either the extracellular of the 515 kDa subunit, or the extracellular, transmembrane or intracellular domains of the 85 kDa subunit of the alpha(2) macroglobulin receptor (see Krieger and Herz, 1994, Annu. Rev. Biochem 63:601-637 for α2MR subunit configuration). However, in construction of dominant negative mutations in the either subunit, care should be taken to ensure that the cleavage domain (signaling 25 cleavage between aas 3525 and 3526 of the precursor of α2MR) remains intact so that the 515 kDa subunit is processed and presented on the cell surface. Additionally, care should be taken to ensure that the domains by which the two subunits associate should also remain functional. For example, in a specific embodiment, the C-terminal intracellular domain of the 85 kDa subunit is truncated. In another embodiment, a point mutation on the N-terminal 30 515 kDa subunit blocks endocytosis but not ligand binding. In another embodiment, the Nterminal 515 kDa subunit is expressed as a fusion protein, wherein the C-terminus of said fusion protein is the transmembrane domain and optionally the intracellular domain, of another Type I single transmembrane receptor.

Expression of a such a dominant negative mutation in cell can block uptake of ligand by normal functional receptors in the same or neighboring cells by titrating out the amount of available ligand. Thus, a recombinant antigen presenting cell expressing such a dominant

negative can be used to titrate out HSP-antigenic molecule complexes when administered to a patient in need of treatment for an autoimmune disorder.

#### 5.7 TARGET AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

Autoimmune diseases that can be treated by the methods of the present invention include, but are not limited to, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (*i.e.*, IDDM, or autoimmune diabetes), multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjogren's syndrome, scleroderma, polymyositis, chronic active hepatitis, mixed connective tissue disease, primary biliary cirrhosis, pernicious anemia, autoimmune thyroiditis, idiopathic Addison's disease, vitiligo, gluten-sensitive enteropathy, Graves' disease, myasthenia gravis, autoimmune neutropenia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, rheumatoid arthritis, cirrhosis, pemphigus vulgaris, autoimmune infertility, Goodpasture's disease, bullous pemphigoid, discoid lupus, ulcerative colitis, and dense deposit disease. The diseases set forth above, as referred to herein, include those exhibited by animal models for such diseases, such as, for example non-obese diabetic (NOD) mice for IDDM and experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) mice for multiple sclerosis.

The methods of the present invention can be used to treat such autoimmune diseases by reducing or eliminating the immune response to the patient's own (self) tissue, or, alternatively, by reducing or eliminating a pre-existing autoimmune response directed at tissues or organs transplanted to replace self tissues or organs damaged by the autoimmune response.

#### 5.8 TARGET INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases that can be treated or prevented using the methods and compositions of the present invention include those caused by intracellular pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, protozoans, and intracellular parasites. Viruses include, but are not limited to viral diseases such as those caused by hepatitis type B virus, parvoviruses, such as adeno-associated virus and cytomegalovirus, papovaviruses such as papilloma virus, polyoma viruses, and SV40, adenoviruses, herpes viruses such as herpes simplex type I (HSV-I), herpes simplex type II (HSV-II), and Epstein-Barr virus, poxviruses, such as variola (smallpox) and vaccinia virus, RNA viruses, including but not limited to human immunodeficiency virus type I (HIV-I), human immunodeficiency virus type II (HIV-II), human T-cell lymphotropic virus type I (HTLV-I), and human T-cell lymphotropic virus type II (HTLV-II); influenza virus, measles virus, rabies virus, Sendai virus, picornaviruses such as poliomyelitis virus, coxsackieviruses, rhinoviruses, reoviruses, togaviruses such as rubella virus (German measles) and Semliki forest virus, arboviruses, and hepatitis type A virus.

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In another embodiment, bacterial infections can be treated or prevented such as, but not limited to disorders caused by pathogenic bacteria including, but not limited to, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Neisseria gonorrhoea, Neisseria meningitidis, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Clostridium botulinum, Clostridium perfringens, Clostridium tetani, Haemophilus influenzae, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Klebsiella ozaenae, 5 Klebsiella rhinoscleromotis, Staphylococcus aureus, Vibrio cholerae, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Campylobacter (Vibrio) fetus , Campylobacter jejuni, Aeromonas hydrophila, Bacillus cereus, Edwardsiella tarda, Yersinia enterocolitica, Yersinia pestis, Yersinia pseudotuberculosis, Shigella dysenteriae, Shigella flexneri, Shigella sonnei, 30 Salmonella typhiimurium, Salmonella typhii, Treponema pallidum, Treponema pertenue, Treponema carateneum, Borrelia vincentii, Borrelia burgdorferi, Leptospira icterohemorrhagiae, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Toxoplasma gondii, Pneumocystis carinii, Francisella tularensis, Brucella abortus, Brucella suis, Brucella melitensis, Mycoplasma spp., Rickettsia prowazeki, Rickettsia tsutsugumushi, Chlamydia spp., and Helicobacter 15 pylori.

In another preferred embodiment, the methods can be used to treat or prevent infections caused by pathogenic protozoans such as, but not limited to, Entomoeba histolytica, Trichomonas tenas, Trichomonas hominis, Trichomonas vaginalis, Trypanosoma gambiense, Trypanosoma rhodesiense, Trypanosoma cruzi, Leishmania donovani,

Leishmania tropica, Leishmania braziliensis, Pneumocystis pneumonia, Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium falciparum, and Plasmodium malaria.

#### 5.9 TARGET PROLIFERATIVE CELL DISORDERS

With respect to specific proliferative and oncogenic disease associated with HSP25 α2M receptor activity, the diseases that can be treated or prevented by the methods of the present invention include, but are not limited to: human sarcomas and carcinomas, *e.g.*, fibrosarcoma, myxosarcoma, liposarcoma, chondrosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, chordoma, angiosarcoma, endotheliosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, lymphangioendotheliosarcoma, synovioma, mesothelioma, Ewing's tumor, leiomyosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, colon carcinoma, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, sweat gland carcinoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma, papillary carcinoma, papillary adenocarcinomas, cystadenocarcinoma, medullary carcinoma, bronchogenic carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, hepatoma, bile duct carcinoma, choriocarcinoma, seminoma, embryonal carcinoma, Wilms' tumor, cervical cancer, testicular tumor, lung carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma, bladder carcinoma, epithelial carcinoma, glioma, astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, craniopharyngioma, ependymoma, pinealoma,

hemangioblastoma, acoustic neuroma, oligodendroglioma, meningioma, melanoma, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma; leukemias, *e.g.*, acute lymphocytic leukemia and acute myelocytic leukemia (myeloblastic, promyelocytic, myelomonocytic, monocytic and erythroleukemia); chronic leukemia (chronic myelocytic (granulocytic) leukemia and chronic lymphocytic leukemia); and polycythemia vera, lymphoma (Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's disease), multiple myeloma, Waldenström's macroglobulinemia, and heavy chain disease.

Diseases and disorders involving a deficiency in cell proliferation or in which cell proliferation is desired for treatment or prevention, and that can be treated or prevented by inhibiting the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor function, include but are not limited to degenerative disorders, growth deficiencies, hypoproliferative disorders, physical trauma, lesions, and wounds; for example, to promote wound healing, or to promote regeneration in degenerated, lesioned or injured tissues, etc.

# 15 5.10 PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS AND METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION

The compounds that are determined to affect α2M receptor gene expression or gene product activity can be administered to a patient at therapeutically effective doses to treat or ameliorate a cell proliferative disorder. A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of the compound sufficient to result in amelioration of symptoms of such a disorder.

#### 5.10.1 EFFECTIVE DOSE

Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, *e.g.*, for determining the LD<sub>50</sub> (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED<sub>50</sub> (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD<sub>50</sub>/ED<sub>50</sub>. Compounds that exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. While compounds that exhibit toxic side effects may be used, care should be taken to design a delivery system that targets such compounds to the site of affected tissue in order to minimize potential damage to uninfected cells and, thereby, reduce side effects.

The data obtained from the cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in humans. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED<sub>50</sub> with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. For any compound used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture

assays. A dose may be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating plasma concentration range that includes the  $IC_{50}$  (*i.e.*, the concentration of the test compound that achieves a half-maximal inhibition of symptoms) as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. Levels in plasma may be measured, for example, by high performance liquid chromatography.

#### 5.10.2 FORMULATIONS AND USE

Pharmaceutical compositions for use in accordance with the present invention may be formulated in conventional manner using one or more physiologically acceptable carriers or excipients.

Thus, the compounds and their physiologically acceptable salts and solvates may be formulated for administration by inhalation or insufflation (either through the mouth or the nose) or oral, buccal, parenteral or rectal administration.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g., pregelatinised maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g., lactose, microcrystalline cellulose or calcium hydrogen phosphate); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g., potato starch or sodium starch glycolate); or wetting agents (e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g., sorbitol syrup, cellulose derivatives or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g., lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (e.g., almond oil, oily esters, ethyl alcohol or fractionated vegetable oils); and preservatives (e.g., methyl or propylp-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid). The preparations may also contain buffer salts, flavoring, coloring and sweetening agents as appropriate.

Preparations for oral administration may be suitably formulated to give controlled release of the active compound.

For buccal administration the compositions may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurized packs or a nebuliser, with the use of a suitable propellant, *e.g.*, dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide

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or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges of *e.g.*, gelatin for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

The compounds may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, *e.g.*, by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, *e.g.*, in ampoules or in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, *e.g.*, sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

The compounds may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, *e.g.*, containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

In addition to the formulations described previously, the compounds may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (for example subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device that may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack may for example comprise metal or plastic foil, such as a blister pack. The pack or dispenser device may be accompanied by instructions for administration.

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### 6. EXAMPLE: IDENTIFICATION OF α2M RECEPTOR AS AN HSP RECEPTOR

#### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Example presented herein describes the successful identification of an interaction between gp96 and the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor present in macrophages and dendritic cells. The experiments presented herein form the basis for isolating  $\alpha$ 2M receptor polypeptides and for the screening, diagnostic, and therapeutic methods of the present invention.

The Applicant of the present invention noted that certain observations were inconsistent with a "direct transfer" model of HSP-chaperoned peptide antigen presentation. First, the immunogenicity of HSP preparations is dependent on the presence of functional phagocytic cells but not B cells or other nonprofessional antigen-presenting cells, (Udono

and Srivastava, 1993, supra; Suto and Srivastava, 1995, supra), whereas free peptides can sensitize all cell types. Second, extremely small quantities of HSP-peptide complexes were effective in eliciting specific immunity, i.e., gp96-chaperoned peptides are several hundred times as effective as free peptides in sensitizing macrophages for CTL recognition. suggesting the possibility of a specific uptake mechanism. Third, gp96-chaperoned peptides elicited an MHC I response that was not limited by the size of peptide. Finally, the processing of gp96-peptide complexes in macrophage was found to be sensitive to Brefeldin A (BFA), which blocks transport through the Golgi apparatus, suggesting that processing occurred through an intercellular mechanism. These observations led to the hypothesis that 10 HSP-chaperoned peptides may be processed internally and re-presented by MHC class I molecules on the cell surfaces of macrophages (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, supra). There is also the hypothesis that the mannose receptor is used in the uptake of gp96 but no mechanism has been proposed for the non-glycosylated HSPs, such as HSP70 (Ciupitu et al., 1998, J. Exp. Med., 187: 685-691). Others suggested that a novel intracellular trafficking 15 pathway may be involved for the transport of peptides from the extracellular medium into the lumen of ER) Day et al., 1997, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 94:8065-8069; Nicchitta, 1998, Curr. Opin. in Immunol. 10:103-109). Further suggestions include the involvement of phagocytes which (a) possess an ill-defined pathway to shunt protein from the phagosome into thecytosol where it would enter the normal class I pathway; (b) digest ingested material in lysosomes and regurgitate peptides for loading on the surface to class I molecules (Bevan, 1995, J. Exp. Med. 192:639-41). The discovery of a receptor for heat shock protein as disclosed herein helps to resolve the paradox of how extracellular antigenic peptides complexed to HSPs can be presented by MHC class I molecules on antigen presenting cells.

### 25 6.2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Affinity chromatography. Proteins (1mg) in 2ml volume were incubated with 2ml of equilibrated AminoLink beads in PBS with a reductant (NaCNBH<sub>3</sub>) for 1 hour. Uncoupled protein was removed by extensive washing of the column and unreactive groups quenched. Immobilization yields were typically >92% of the starting amount of protein. Columns were stored at 4°C until used. Such columns were made with gp96 (purified as described in Srivastava et al., 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., U.S.A. 83:3407-3411) and albumin. For membrane purification, cells were lysed by dounce homogenization in hypotonic buffer containing PMSF. Unlyzed cells and nuclei were removed by centrifugation at 1000g for 5 mm. The postnuclear supematant was centrifuged at 100,000g for 90 mins. The pellet contains total membranes and was fractionated by aqueous two-phase partition with a dextran/polyethylene glycol biphase. Briefly membranes were resuspended in PEG (33% wt/wt in 0.22 M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.5) and underlaid gently with dextran

(20%wt/wt in 0.22M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.5). The two phases were mixed gently and centrifuged at 2000 g for 15 mins. The white material at the interphase was enriched for plasma membranes, whose proteins were extracted by 2 hr incubation in 20mM Tris buffer (pH8, containing 0.08% octylglucoside) at 4°C.

Photo cross-linking of gp96 to putative receptor. The cross-linker (SASD, (Pierce) was labeled with I125 using iodobeads (Pierce). Radiolabeled SASD was covalently attached to gp96 by incubation at room temperature for 1 hr. Free SASD and I<sup>125</sup> were removed by size exclusion column (KwikSep columns, Pierce). For cross-linking studies, I<sup>125</sup>-SASDgp96 (50 μg gp96) was incubated with purified CD11b<sup>+</sup> cells. Unbound protein was 10 removed by washing. All procedures to this point were carried out in very dim light. Proteins were cross-linked with UV light. Cells were lysed with lysis buffer (0.5%NP4O, 10mM Tris, 1mMEDTA, 150mM NaCl) and treated with 100 mM 2-mercaptoethanol to cleave the cross-linker. Cell lysates were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography.

Re-presentation assays. Re-presentation assays were carried out as described (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, Science 269:1585-1588). Antigen presenting cells (RAW264.7 macrophage cell line) were plated at a 1:1 ratio with AH I -specific T cells in complete RPMI. Approximately 10,000 cells of each type were used. Gp96 (10 µg/ml) chaperoning the AH1-20 mer peptide (RVTYHSPSYVYHQFERRAK) was added to the cells and the entire culture was incubated for 20 hrs. Stimulation of T cells was measured by quantifying the amount of IFN-y released into the supernatants by ELISA (Endogen).

Protein Microsequencing. Proteins identified by affinity chromatography were analyzed on SDS-PAGE and stained with coomasie blue or transferred onto PVDF membrane and stained with coomasie blue, all of it under keratin-free conditions. Protein bands were excised with a razor from the gel or membrane. Tryptic peptides from an 80kDa 25 faint coomassie band were extracted by 50% acetonitrile, 5% formic acid, dried, and loaded onto a 75 m 10 cm, reverse-phase C18, microcapillary column (3 µl vol) and tryptic peptides were separated by on-line microcapillary liquid chromatography-tendem mass spectrometry followed by database searching using the SEQUEST program as previously described. (Gatlin et al., 2000, Anal. Chem. 72:757-63; Link et al., 1999, Nat. Biotechnol. 17:676-82). 30 The analysis was carried out in a data-dependent auto-MS/MS fashion using a Finnigan LCQ iontrap Mass Spectrometer.

#### 6.3 RESULTS

Identification of an 80 kDa protein as a potential gp96 receptor. Homogenous 35 preparations of gp96 were coupled to FITC and the gp96-FITC was used to stain RAW264.7 cells, shown to be functionally capable of re-presenting gp96-chaperoned peptides. Gp96-FITC but not control albumin-FITC preparations stained the cell surface of RAW264.7 cells

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(FIG. 1A). Plasma membrane preparations of cell surface-biotinylated RAW264.7 cells were solubilized in 0.08% octyl-glucoside and the soluble extract was applied to a gp96-Sepharose column. The bound proteins were eluted with 3M sodium chloride. SDS-PAGE analysis of the eluate showed 2 major bands of ~75-80 kDa size (FIG. 1B, top left). Blotting of this gel with avidin-peroxidase showed that both bands were biotinylated, indicating their surface localization (FIG. 1B, bottom left). Affinity purification of membrane extracts of RAW264.7 cells over control serum albumin affinity columns did not result in isolation of any proteins, nor did probing of immunoblots of such gels with avidin peroxidase detect any albumin-binding surface proteins (FIG. 1B, top and bottom center lanes). As an additional control, chromatography of membrane extracts of P815 cells which do not bind gp96-FITC and which do not re-present gp96-chaperoned peptides, on gp96 affinity columns did not result in elution of any gp96-binding proteins (FIG. 1B, top and bottom right lanes).

In parallel experiments, gp96 molecules were coupled to the radio-iodinated linker sulfosuccinimidyl (4-azidosalicylamido) hexanoate (SASD) which contains a photo crosslinkable group. Gp96-SASD-I<sup>125</sup> was pulsed onto peritoneal macrophages, which have been shown previously to re-present gp96-chaperoned peptides (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, Science 269:1585-1588). Excess gp96-SASD was removed by multiple rounds of washing of the cells and photoactivation was carried out by exposure of cells to UV light for 10 mm. Cell lysates were reduced in order to transfer the I<sup>125</sup> group to the putative gp96 ligand and were analyzed by SDS- PAGE followed by autoradiography. The gp96 molecule was observed to cross-link to an ~80 kDa band specifically present in re-presentation-competent macrophage but not in the re-presentation-incompetent P815 cells (FIG. 1C). This band appears to correspond in size to the larger of the two bands seen in eluates of gp96 affinity columns (FIG. 1D). No band corresponding to the lower band in that preparation is seen in the photo cross-linked preparation. The observation of a specific binding of gp96 to an 80 kDa protein in two different re-presentation-competent cell types, but not in a representation-incompetent cell line, and by two independent assays supported the candidacy of the 80 kDa molecule for the gp96 receptor.

Antiserum against the 80 kDa protein inhibits re-presentation of a gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptide. The eluates containing the 75-80 kDa proteins were used to immunize a New Zealand white rabbit, and pre-immune and immune sera were used to probe blots of plasma membrane extracts of the re-presentation-competent RAW264.7 and primary peritoneal macrophages and the re-presentation-incompetent P815 cells. The immune but not the pre-immune serum detected the 80 kDa band (and a faint lower 75 kDa band) in plasma membrane extracts of primary macrophage and the RAW264.7 membranes but not of P815 cells (FIG. 2A). The pre-immune and immune sera were tested in a functional assay for their ability to block re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned peptides. The L<sup>d</sup>-restricted epitope AH1

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derived from the gp70 antigen of murine colon carcinoma CT26 (Huang *et al.*, 1996, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93:9730-9735) was used as the model system. Complexes of gp96 with an AH1 precursor (used to inhibit direct presentation) were pulsed onto RAW264.7 cells which were used to stimulate a L<sup>d</sup>/AH1-specific CD8+ T cell clone. Release of interferon-γ by the clones was measured as a marker of their activation. RAW264.7 cells were able to re-present gp96-chaperoned AH1 precursor effectively in this assay. It was observed that at the highest concentration, the immune sera inhibited re-presentation completely (FIG. 2B). Although the pre-immune serum was ineffective in inhibiting representation as compared to the immune sera, it did inhibit re-presentation significantly at higher concentrations. The significance of this observation became clear later when we determined the identity of the gp96 receptor. Repeated immunizations with the affinity-purified gp96-binding proteins did not result in corresponding increase in antibody titers.

Identification of the 80 kDa protein as an amino terminal fragment of the heavy chain of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor. The 80 kDa protein eluted from the gp96 affinity column was resolved on SDS-PAGE and visualized by staining with Coomassie Brilliant Blue. The protein band was subjected to in-gel trypsin digestion and mass spectrometry-based protein microsequencing as described in the methods in Section 6.2. Four independent tryptic peptides corresponding to N-terminal region of the  $\alpha$  2-macroglobulin ( $\alpha$ 2M) receptor, designated by immunologists as CD91, were identified (FIG. 3C).

a2M inhibits re-presentation of a gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptide by RAW264.7.
a2M receptor is one of the known natural ligands for the a2M receptor. Its ability to inhibit re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptide AH1 was tested in the assay described in FIG. 2. a2M but not control proteins selectin (CD62) or serum albumin was observed to inhibit re-presentation completely and titratably (FIG. 4). This observation was also
consistent with the result in FIG. 2 that while the pre-immune serum did not detect an 80 kDa band in plasma membranes of RAW264.7 cells, it did inhibit re-presentation to some degree at high concentrations. Thus, by structural as well as functional criteria, the a2M receptor was determined to fulfill the criteria essential for a receptor for gp96.

## 30 6.4 DISCUSSION

The  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, which is also designated CD91, was initially identified as a protein related to the low density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor Related Protein (LRP) (Strickland *et al.*, 1990, J. Biol. Chem.265:17401-17404; Kristensen *et al.*, 1990, FEBS Lett. 276:151-155). The protein consists of an ~420 kDa  $\alpha$  subunit, an 85 kDa  $\beta$  subunit and a 39 kDa tightly associated molecule (RAP). The  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunits are encoded by a single transcript of ~15 Kb in size (Van Leuven *et al.*, 1993, Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 1173:71-74. The receptor has been shown to be present in cells of the monocytic lineage and in

hepatocytes, fibroblasts and keratinocytes. CD91 has been shown previously to bind the activated form of the plasma glycoprotein a2M, which binds to and inhibits a wide variety of endoproteinases. α2M receptor also binds to other ligands such as transforming growth factor β (O'Connor-McCourt et al., 1987, J. Biol. Chem. 262:14090-14099), platelet-derived growth factor (Huang et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81:342-346), and fibroblast growth factor (Dennis et al., 1989, J. Biol. Chem. 264:7210-7216). a2M is thus believed to regulate, and specifically diminish, the activities of its various ligands. Complexed with these various ligands,  $\alpha 2M$  binds  $\alpha 2M$  receptor on the cell surface and is internalized through receptor-mediated endocytosis. Uptake of α2M-complexed ligands has been assumed thus far to be the primary function of the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, although a role for it in lipid metabolism is also assumed.  $\alpha$ 2M receptor ligands other than  $\alpha$ 2M, such as tissuespecific plasminogen activator-inhibitor complex (Orth et al., 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89:7422-7426) and urokinase-PAI1 complex (Nykjaer et al., 1992, J. Biol. Chem. 267:14543-14546), have been identified. These ligands attest to a role for  $\alpha$ 2M receptor in clearing a range of extracellular, plasma products.

The studies reported here show that the heat shock protein gp96 is an additional ligand for the α2M receptor. The human gp96-coding gene has been mapped previously by us at chromosome 12 ( $q24.2 \rightarrow q24.3$ ) (Maki et al., 1993, Somatic Cell Mol. Gen. 19:73-81). It is of interest in this regard that the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor gene has been mapped to the same chromosome and at a not too distant location ( $q13 \rightarrow q14$ ) (Hilliker et al. Genomics 13:472-474). Gp96 binds  $\alpha$ 2M receptor directly and not through other ligands such as  $\alpha$ 2M. Homogenous preparations of gp96, in solution, or cross-linked to a solid matrix, bind to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor. Indeed, the major ligand for the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor,  $\alpha$ 2M, actually inhibits interaction of gp96 with α2M receptor, instead of promoting it, providing evidence that gp96 is a direct ligand for the α2M receptor. The 80 kDa protein shown to bind gp96 is clearly an amino terminal degradation product of the α subunit of the α2M receptor. Degradation products of the α2M receptor in this size range have also been observed in previous studies (Jensen et al., 1989, Biochem. Arch. 5:171-176), and may indicate the existence of a discrete ectodomain in the α2M receptor which may be particularly sensitive to proteolytic cleavage.

As shown here, the gp96- α2M receptor interaction provides a new type of function for α2M receptor, a function of a sensor, not only of the extracellular environment with its previously known plasma-based ligands, but also a sensor of the intracellular milieu as well. HSPs such as gp96 are obligate intracellular molecules and are released into the extracellular milieu only under conditions of necrotic (but not apoptotic) cell death. Thus, the  $\alpha$ 2M 35 receptor may act as a sensor for necrotic cell death (see FIG. 5), just as the scavenger receptor CD36 and the recently identified phosphatidyl serine-binding protein act as sensors of apoptotic cell death and receptors for apoptotic cells (Savill et al., 1992, J. Clin.

Invest.90:1513-1522; Fadok *et al.*, 2000, Nature 405:85-90). Interaction of the macrophages with the apoptotic cells leads to a down-regulation of the inflammatory cytokines such as TNF (Fadok *et al.*, 2000, *supra*), while gp96-APC interaction leads to re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned peptides by MHC I molecules of the APC, followed by stimulation of antigen-specific T cells (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, *supra*) and, in addition, secretion of proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF, GM-CSF and IL-12. Interestingly, α2M, an independent ligand for the α2M receptor, inhibits representation of gp96-chaperoned peptides by macrophages. This observation suggests that re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned peptides can not occur physiologically in blood, but only within tissues as a result of localized necrotic cell death. This is consistent with the complete absence of gp96 or other HSPs in blood under all conditions tested. Together, these observations point towards a possible mechanism whereby the release of HSPs in the blood as a result of severe tissue injury and lysis will not lead to a systemic and lethal pro-inflammatory cytokine cascade.

It is possible, therefore, that the α2M receptor renders it possible for the APCs to sample (i) the extracellular milieu of the blood through α2M and other plasma ligands and (ii) the intracellular milieu of the tissues through HSPs, particularly of the gp96 family. The former permits APCs to implement their primordial phagocytic function, while the latter allows them to execute its innate and adaptive immunological functions. Viewed in another perspective, recognition of apoptotic cells by APCs through CD36 or phophatidyl serine, leads to anti-inflammatory signals, while interaction of the APC with necrotic cells through α2M receptor leads to pro-inflammatory innate and adaptive immune responses (see Srivastava et al., 1998, Immunity 8: 657-665).

The invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described which are intended as single illustrations of individual aspects of the invention, and functionally equivalent methods and components are within the scope of the invention. Indeed various modifications of the invention, in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying drawings. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

All references cited herein, including patent applications, patents, and other publications, are incorporated by reference herein in their entireties for all purposes.

#### **WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

- 1. A method for identifying a compound that modulates an HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor-mediated process, comprising:
  - (a) contacting a test compound with a heat shock protein and an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor; and
  - (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity or expression,

such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of alpha 10 (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified.

- 2. The method of Claim 1, in which the compound identified is an antagonist which interferes with the interaction of the heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, further comprising the step of:
  - (c) determining whether the level interferes with the interaction of the heat shock protein and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
- 3. The method of Claim 1, in which the test compound is an antibody specific for the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
  - 4. The method of Claim 1, in which the test compound is an antibody is specific for alpha (2) macroglobulin.
- 5. The method of Claim 1, in which the test compound is an antibody is specific for a heat shock protein.
  - 6. The method of Claim 1, in which the test compound is a small molecule.
- The method of Claim 1, in which the test compound is a peptide.
  - 8. The method of Claim 7, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor (SEQ ID NO.: 7).
- 35 9. The method of Claim 7, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin (SEQ ID NO.: 4).

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- 10. The method of Claim 7, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of a heat shock protein sequence.
- 11. The method of Claim 1, in which the compound is an agonist which enhances the interaction of the heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
- The method of Claim 1 in which the HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process affects an autoimmune disorder, a disease or disorder involving disruption of antigen presentation or endocytosis, a disease or disorder involving cytokine clearance or inflammation, a proliferative disorder, a viral disorder or other infectious disease, hypercholesterolemia, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, or osteoporosis.
  - 13. A method for identifying a compound that modulates an HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor-mediated process, comprising:
    - (a) contacting a test compound with a heat shock protein and an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cell; and
    - (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity or expression in the cell.

such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified.

- 14. The method of Claim 1 or 13 wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to interact with a heat shock protein.
- 15. The method of Claim 13 wherein the heat shock protein is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to re-present the antigenic peptide.
- 30 16. The method of Claim 13 wherein the heat shock protein is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response against the antigenic peptide.
- 17. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the binding of a heat shock protein to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, comprising:

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- (a) contacting a heat shock protein with an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, or fragment, or analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, in the presence of a test compound; and
- (b) measuring the amount of heat shock protein bound to the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, or fragment, analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, such that if the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in (b) differs from the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates the binding of an HSP to the α2M receptor is identified.
- 18. The method of Claim 17 or 67, in which the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor contacted in step (a) is on a cell surface.
  - 19. The method of Claim 17 or 67, wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor is immobilized to a solid surface.
    - 20. The method of Claim 19 wherein the solid surface is a microtiter dish.
  - 21. The method of Claim 17 wherein the amount of bound heat shock protein is measured by contacting the cell with a heat shock protein-specific antibody.
  - 22. The method of Claim 17 wherein the heat shock protein is labeled and the amount of bound heat shock protein is measured by detecting the label.
- 23. The method of Claim 22 wherein the heat shock protein is labeled with a fluorescent label.
  - 24. A method for identifying a compound that modulates heat shock proteinmediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells comprising:
- adding a test compound to a mixture of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptorexpressing cells and a complex consisting essentially of a heat shock protein noncovalently associated with an antigenic molecule, under conditions conducive to alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-mediated endocytosis;
  - (b) measuring the level of stimulation of antigen-specific cytotoxic T cells by the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells,

such that if the level measured in (b) differs from the level of said stimulation in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells is identified.

- 5 25. The method of Claim 24 or 70, in which the measuring stimulation of antigenspecific cytotoxic T cells by the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor-expressing cells of step (b) comprises:
  - (i) adding the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells formed in step (a) to T cells under conditions conducive to the activation of the T cells; and
  - (ii) comparing the level of activation of said cytotoxic T cells with the level of activation of T cells by an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cell formed in the absence of the test compound,

wherein an increase of decrease in level of T cell activation indicates that a compound that modulates heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells is identified.

- 26. The method of Claim 1, 18, or 24 in which the heat shock protein is gp96.
- 27. A method for detecting a heat shock protein-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptorrelated disorder in a mammal comprising measuring the level of activity from an HSP-alpha
  (2) macroglobulin receptor-mediated process in a patient sample, such that if the measured level differs from the level found in clinically normal individuals, then a heat shock protein-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-related disorder is detected.
- 25 28. The method of Claim 27 comprising contacting a sample derived from a patient with an antibody specific for the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor under conditions such that immunospecific binding by the antibody.
- 29. The method of Claim 27 comprising contacting a sample derived from a patient with an antibody specific for a heat shock protein under conditions such that immunospecific binding by the antibody.
  - 30. The method of Claim 27 comprising contacting a sample derived from a patient with an antibody specific for an HSP-α2M complex under conditions such that immunospecific binding by the antibody.

- 31. A method for modulating an immune response comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound that modulates the interaction of a heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
- 5 32. The method of Claim 31, in which the compound is an agonist which enhances the interaction of the heat shock protein and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
- 33. A method for treating an autoimmune disorder comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a purified compound that interferes with the interaction of a heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
  - 34. The method of Claim 33 in which the compound is an antagonist that interferes with the interaction between the heat shock protein and the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor.
- 15 35. The method of Claim 34, in which the antagonist is an antibody specific for alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
  - 36. The method of Claim 34, in which the antagonist is an antibody specific for a heat shock protein.
    - 37. The method of Claim 34, in which the antagonist is a small molecule.
    - 38. The method of Claim 34, in which the antagonist is a peptide.
- 25 39. The method of Claim 34, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor (SEQ ID NO.:1).
  - 40. The method of Claim 34, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin (SEQ ID NO.: 3).
  - 41. The method of Claim 34, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of a heat shock protein sequence.
- 42. A method for treating an autoimmune disorder comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a recombinant cell that expresses an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor which decreases the uptake of a heat shock protein by a functional alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.

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- 43. A method for increasing the immunopotency of a cancer cell or an infected cell comprising transforming said cell with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.
- 44. A method for increasing the immunopotency of a cancer cell or an infected cell comprising:
  - (a) transforming said cell with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, and
- (b) administering said cell to an individual in need of treatment, so as to obtain an elevated immune response.
- 45. A recombinant cancer cell transformed with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.
- 46. A recombinant infected cell transformed with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.
  - 47. The recombinant cell of Claim 45 or 46 which is a human cell.
- 48. A kit, comprising in one or more containers: (a) an anti-α2M receptor
  25 antibody or a nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to an α2M receptor nucleic acid, (b) a
  purified heat shock protein, nucleic acid encoding a heat shock protein, or cell expressing a
  heat shock protein; and (c) instructions for use in detecting a heat shock protein-alpha (2)
  macroglobulin receptor-related disorder.
- 30 49. The kit of Claim 48 wherein the antibody or nucleic acid probe is labeled with a detectable marker.
  - 50. The kit of Claim 48 further comprising a labeled macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.
  - 51. A kit, in one or more containers, comprising: (a) a purified heat shock protein, nucleic acid encoding a heat shock protein, or cell expressing a heat shock protein;

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and (b) an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, nucleic acid encoding an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, or cell expressing an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.

- 52. The kit of Claim 51 in which the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, nucleic acid encoding an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, or cell expressing an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide is purified.
- 53. The kit of Claim 51 further comprising instructions for use in treating an autoimmune disorder, an infectious disease, or a proliferative disorder.
  - 54. A method for identifying an α2M receptor fragment capable of binding a heat shock protein, said method comprising:
    - (a) contacting a heat shock protein, or peptide-binding fragment thereof, with one or more alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor fragments; and
    - (b) identifying an α2M receptor fragment which specifically binds to the heat shock protein, or peptide-binding fragment thereof.
- 55. A method for identifying an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor fragment capable of inducing an HSP- $\alpha$ 2M receptor-mediated process, said method comprising:
  - (a) contacting a heat shock protein with a cell expressing α2M receptor fragment; and
- (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the cell, such that if the level of the HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process or activity measured in (b)
   25 is greater than the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the α2M receptor fragment, then an α2M receptor fragment capable of inducing an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified.
- 56. The method of Claim 55 wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to interact with the heat shock protein.
  - 57. The method of Claim 55 wherein the heat shock protein is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to re-present the antigenic peptide.

- 58. The method of Claim 55 wherein the heat shock protein is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response against the antigenic peptide.
- 5 59. A method for identifying a heat shock protein fragment capable of binding an α2M receptor, said method comprising:
  - (a) contacting an α2M receptor with one or more heat shock protein fragments; and
  - (b) identifying a heat shock protein fragment which specifically binds to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor.
  - 60. A method for identifying a heat shock protein fragment capable of inducing an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process, said method comprising:
    - (a) contacting an α2M receptor fragment with a cell expressing a heat shock protein; and
- (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the cell, such that if the level of the HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process or activity measured in (b) is greater than the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of said heat shock protein fragment, then a heat shock protein fragment capable of inducing an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified.
  - 61. The method of Claim 60 wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to interact with the heat shock protein fragment.
- 25 62. The method of Claim 60 wherein the heat shock protein fragment is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to re-present the antigenic peptide.
- 63. The method of Claim 60 wherein the heat shock protein fragment is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response against the antigenic peptide.
- 64. A method for identifying a molecule that binds specifically to an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, said method comprising:
  - (a) contacting an α2M receptor with one or more test molecules under conditions conducive to binding; and

- (b) identifying one or more test molecules that specifically bind to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor.
- 65. The method of Claim 64 wherein said test molecules are potential immunotherapeutic drugs.
  - 66. A method for screening for molecules that specifically bind to an α2M receptor comprising:
    - (a) contacting an α2M receptor with one or more test molecules under conditions conducive to binding; and
    - (b) determining whether any of said test molecules specifically bind to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor.
- 67. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the binding of an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor ligand to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor comprising:
  - (a) contacting an α2M receptor with an α2M receptor ligand, or an α2M receptorbinding fragment, analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, in the presence of one or more test compounds; and
  - (b) measuring the amount of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ligand, or fragment, analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, bound to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor,

such that if the amount of bound  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ligand measured in (b) differs from the amount of bound  $\alpha 2M$  receptor measured in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates the binding of an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ligand to the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor is identified.

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- 68. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the interaction between the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor and an  $\alpha$ 2M receptor ligand, comprising:
  - (a) contacting an α2M receptor with one or more test compounds; and
  - (b) measuring the level of  $\alpha$ 2M receptor activity or expression,
- such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of  $\alpha 2M$  receptor activity in the absence of one or more test compounds, then a compound that modulates the interaction between the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor and an  $\alpha 2M$  receptor ligand is identified.
- 35 69. The method of Claim 67 or 68 wherein the α2M receptor ligand is α2 macroglobulin.

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- 70. A method for identifying a compound that modulates antigen presentation by α2M receptor-expressing cells comprising:
  - (a) adding one or more test compounds to a mixture of α2M receptor-expressing cells and a complex comprising an α2M receptor ligand and an antigenic molecule, under conditions conducive to α2M receptor-mediated endocytosis;
  - (b) measuring the level of stimulation of antigen-specific cytotoxic T cells by the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor-expressing cells,

such that if the level measured in (b) differs from the level of said stimulation in the absence of the one or more test compounds, then a compound that modulates antigen presentation by  $\alpha 2M$  receptor-expressing cells is identified.

- 71. A method for modulating an immune response comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound that binds to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, in an amount effective to modulate an immune response in the mammal.
- 72. A method for treating or preventing a disease or disorder comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound that binds to the  $\alpha$ 2M receptor, in an amount effective to treat or prevent the disease or disorder in the mammal.
- 73. The method of Claim 72 wherein the disease or disorder is cancer or an infectious disease.
- 74. A method for treating an autoimmune disorder comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a purified compound that binds to the α2M receptor, in an amount effective to treat an autoimmune disorder in the mammal.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to the use of alpha (2) macroglobulin (" $\alpha 2M$ ") receptor as a heat shock protein receptor, cells that express the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor bound to an HSP, and antibodies and other molecules that bind the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor-HSP complex. The invention also relates to screening assays to identify compounds that interact with the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor, and modulate the interaction of the  $\alpha 2M$  receptor with its ligand, such as HSPs, and methods for using compositions comprising  $\alpha 2M$ -receptor sequences for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

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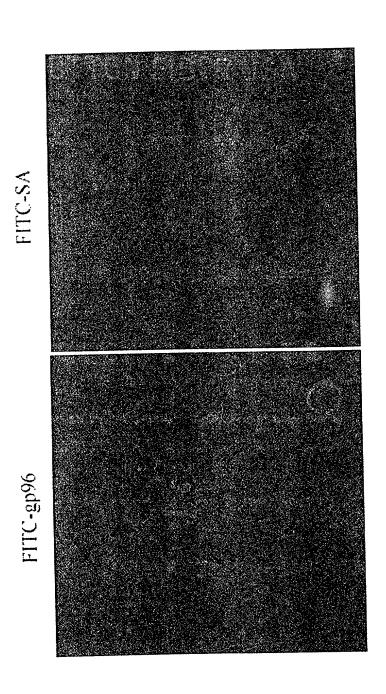


FIG. 1a

Membranes from	RAW	P815		
Affinity column	gp96	SA	gp96	
212 ⋈	<b>:</b>		•	
116 ⊭				,3
83 x	2.000 ·			1,4,6,4,7
51 ⊭	100 mg/m			•
35 ≈	٠			
28 ⊭	٠			

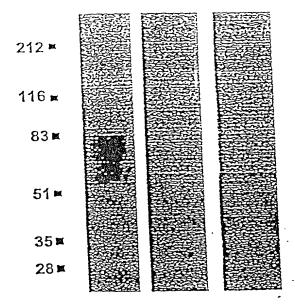
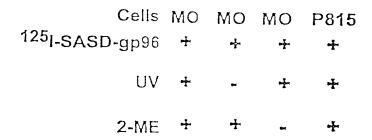


FIG. 1b



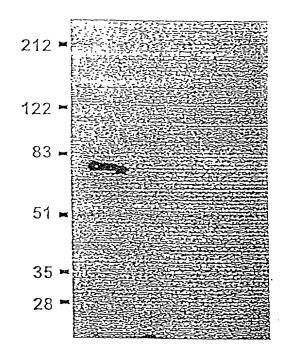


FIG. 1c

Pre-immune	Post-immune						
PANISA. Thacrophage	PAWE Wactobligge						
122							
83							
51 <b>~</b>	A						
35🚥	To the second se						

FIG. 2a

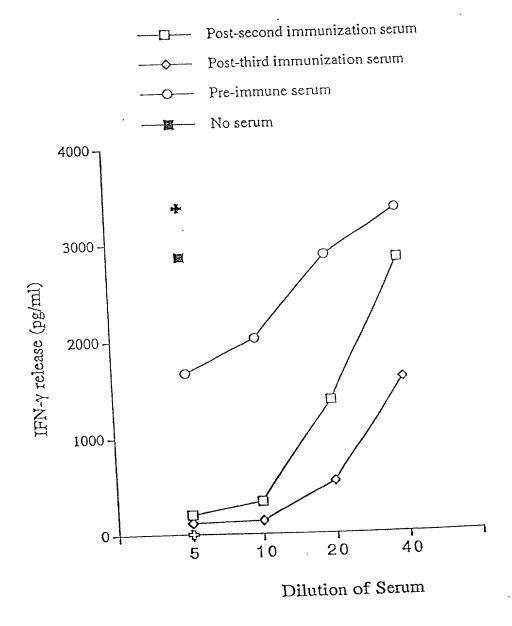


FIG. 2b

Se	q #	ь	у	+
G	1	58.1	-	10
G	2	115.1	1095.2	9
Α	3	186.2	1038.2	8
L	4	299.3	967.1	7
H	5	436.5	853.9	6
1	6	549.6	716.8	5
Y	7	712.8	603.6	4
H	8	850.0	440.5	3
Q		978.1		2
R	10	-	175.2	1

FIG. 3a

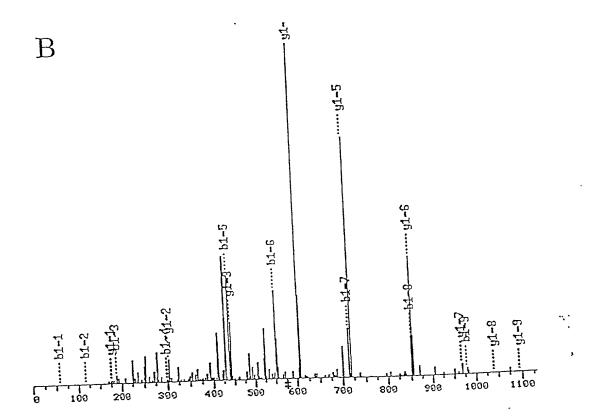
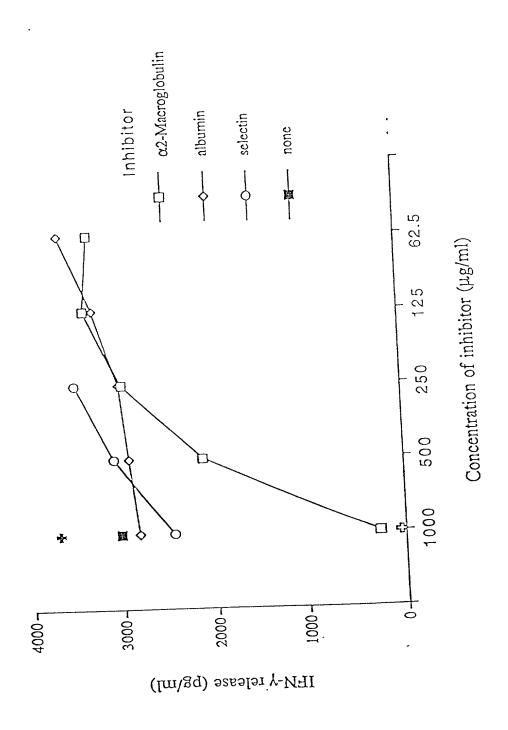


FIG. 3b

	Sequence
.1753	SGFSLGSDGK (Sea 10 M:54) GIALDPAMGK (Sea 10 Mo:55) GGALHIYHQR (Sea 10 Mo:56) VFFTDYGQIPK (Sea 10 Mo:57)
	.0122



F1G. 4

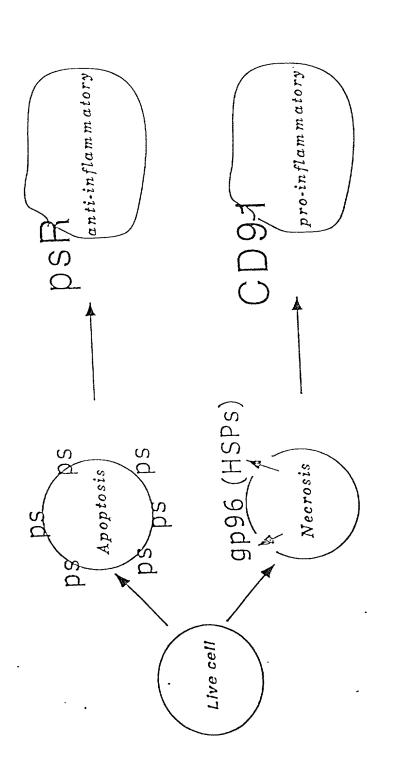


FIG. 5

CGCTGCTCCC CGCCA GGCCCCTACC AAGGC CAATTGTGCA TTTTT GAGGGGGAGA GGAGC CGCACCCGCG TCAGC CCTGGTTCGC TTTGC GGGACCCCCC AATTC CTGTTTGCAT CGGCC	CACCC CATCGC FGCAGC CGGAGG CGAGGA GTAAAC CAGGCC CTTCCC CTTAAG GAAGGA GGGGGG GGCGAC CCACAC C ATG	GGTCC ACGCCCCC ICGGC TCCGAGAT GCAGG GGTGAAGGG CAGGG GGCTCGGA ATAAG ATAGAAGAG GGACA AGAAGTAA CTG ACC CCG CC Leu Thr Pro P:	CA CCCCCACCC C GG GGCTGTGAGC T GT TCGAATTTGG G AC TGTACCATTT C GT CGGGGAGAGG A CA GGACCAGAGG G	GCCTCCTCC 120 TCGCCCTGG 180 GGCAGGGGG 240 ACCTATGCC 300 AGATAAAAGG 360 TGGGGGCTG 420 CTC GTG 471
CCG CTG CTT TCA Pro Leu Leu Ser	GCT CTG GTC Ala Leu Val 15	TCC GGG GCC AG Ser Gly Ala Ti 20	hr Met Asp Ala	CCT AAA 519 Pro Lys 25
ACT TGC AGC CCT Thr Cys Ser Pro 30	AAG CAG TTT Lys Gln Phe	GCC TGC AGA G Ala Cys Arg A 35	AC CAA ATC ACC sp Gln Ile Thr 40	TGT ATC 567 Cys Ile
TCA AAG GGC TGG Ser Lys Gly Trp 45	CGG TGT GAC Arg Cys Asp	GGT GAA AGA G Gly Glu Arg A 50	AT TGC CCC GAC sp Cys Pro Asp 55	GGC TCT 615 Gly Ser
GAT GAA GCC CCT Asp Glu Ala Pro 60	GAG ATC TGT Glu Ile Cys 65	CCA CAG AGT A Pro Gln Ser L	AA GCC CAG AGA ys Ala Gln Arg 70	TGC CCG 663 Cys Pro
CCA AAT GAG CAC Pro Asn Glu His 75	AGT TGT CTG Ser Cys Leu 80	GGG ACT GAG C Gly Thr Glu L 8	eu Cys Val Pro	ATG TCT 711 Met Ser 90
CGT CTC TGC AAC Arg Leu Cys Asn	GGG ATC CAG Gly Ile Gln 95	GAC TGC ATG G Asp Cys Met A 100	AT GGC TCA GAC sp Gly Ser Asp	GAG GGT 759 Glu Gly 105
GCT CAC TGC CGA Ala His Cys Arg 110	GAG CTC CGA Glu Leu Arg	GCC AAC TGT T Ala Asn Cys S 115	CT CGA ATG GGT er Arg Met Gly 120	TGT CAA 807 Cys Gln
CAC CAT TGT GTA His His Cys Val 125	CCT ACA CCC Pro Thr Pro	AGT GGG CCC A Ser Gly Pro T 130	CG TGC TAC TGT hr Cys Tyr Cys 135	AAC AGC 855 Asn Ser
AGC TTC CAG CTC Ser Phe Gln Leu 140	GAG GCA GAT Glu Ala Asp 145	Gly Lys Thr C	GC AAA GAT TTT ys Lys Asp Phe 150	GAC GAG 903 Asp Glu
TGT TCC GTG TAT Cys Ser Val Tyr 155	GGC ACC TGC Gly Thr Cys 160	Ser Gln Leu C	GC ACC AAC ACA Cys Thr Asn Thr .65	GAT GGC 951 Asp Gly 170 -
TCC TTC ACA TGT Ser Phe Thr Cys			CTG CTG CAA CCG Leu Leu Gln Pro	
CGC TCC TGC AAG Arg Ser Cys Lys 190	Ala Lys Asn	GAG CCA GTA G Glu Pro Val A 195	SAT CGG CCG CCA Asp Arg Pro Pro 200	GTG CTA 1047 Val Leu

FIG. 6a

# 8449-128

# (SHEET /2 OF % )

					CAG Gln											1095
					ACA Thr											1143
					AAT Asn 240											1191
					CAG Gln											1239
					CAT His											1287
					ATC Ile											1335
					AGG Arg											1383
TGT Cys 315	GTC Val	ACT Thr	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	GAC Asp 320	CTG Leu	GAA Glu	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	AAC Asn 325	CCC Pro	AAA Lys	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	GCC Ala 330	1431
					GGG Gly											1479
				Arg	TGT Cys				Gly					Lys		1527 ·
			Lys					His					Asp		GTC Val	1575 ·
		Leu			TGG Trp		Asp					Tyr			G GTG 1 Val	1623
	Asp					Gly					e Ile				C CTG E Leu 410	1671
					Gly					e Glu					C GCC c Ala 5	1719
				Ası					n Gli					l Il	C CGA e Arg	1767

FIG. 6a

	AAC Asn															1815
	GGT Gly 460															1863
	AGT Ser															1911
	GAC Asp															1959
	AGG Arg															2007
	GAA Glu															2055
	AGA Arg 540															2103
	ATC Ile															2151
	GGC															2199
	AAA Lys			Gly					Thr							2247
	AAT Asn							Asp								2295
	ACT Thr 620	Asp					Lys					Ala				2343
AAA Lys 635	GCC Ala	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	CGG Arg 640	Lys	ACT Thr	CTA	ATI 1le	GAG Glu 645	Gly	: AAG · Lys	ATG Met	ACA Thr	CAC His 650	2391
CCC Pro	AGG Arç	GCC Ala	ATI Ile	GT# Val 655	. Val	GAT Asp	CCA Pro	CTO	FAA C 12A 1 136	ı Gly	TGG Trp	ATG Met	TAC	TGG Trp 665	Thr	2439
GA( As <sub>I</sub>	TGC Trp	GAG Glu	G GAC 1 Glu 670	ı Asp	CCC Pro	AAC Lys	G GAC S Asp	AG: Se: 67:	r Arg	G CGA	A GGO g Gly	G CGG / Arg	CTC Lev 680	ıGlu	AGG Arg	2487

FIG. 6a

#### 8449-128

## (SHEET /4 OF 8/ )

			TCA Ser										2535
			Gly										2583
			TTC Phe 720										2631
			ATT Ile										2679
			CAT His										2727
			CGC Arg										2775
			CGC Arg										2823
			GAG Glu 800										2871
			AGC Ser										2919
			GAG Glu										2967
	Asn					Pro						GGC Gly	3015
					Arg					Arg		TGT Cys	3063
Gly				Leu					Glu			CTG Leu 890	3111
			Cys					Phe				AAC Asn	3159
		Asn					: Asp				Cys	GGC Gly	3207

FIG. 6a

AAC Asn	AGC Ser	GAG Glu 925	GAC Asp	GAA Glu	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	GCC Ala 930	ACG Thr	TGC Cys	TCA Ser	GCC Ala	CGC Arg 935	ACC Thr	TGT Cys	CCA Pro	3255
CCC Pro	AAC Asn 940	CAG Gln	TTC Phe	TCC Ser	TGT Cys	GCC Ala 945	AGT Ser	GGC Gly	CGA Arg	TGC Cys	ATT Ile 950	CCT Pro	ATC Ile	TCA Ser	TGG Trp	3303
ACC Thr 955	TGT Cys	GAT Asp	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	GAT Asp 960	GAC Asp	TGT Cys	GGG Gly	GAC Asp	CGG Arg 965	TCC Ser	GAT Asp	GAG Glu	TCA Ser	GCC Ala 970	3351
TCA Ser	TGC Cys	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr	CCC Pro 975	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	TTC Phe	CCC Pro	CTG Leu 980	ACT Thr	CAA Gln	TTT Phe	ACC Thr	TGC Cys 985	Asn	3399
AAT Asn	GGC Gly	AGA Arg	TGT Cys 990	Ile	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	TGG Trp 995	CGG Arg	TGT Cys	GAC Asp	Asn	GAC Asp 1000	Asn	GAC Asp	3447
TGT Cys	Gly	GAC Asp 1005	Asn	AGC Ser	GAC Asp	Glu	GCC Ala 1010	Gly	TGC Cys	AGT Ser	CAC His	TCC Ser 1015	Cys	TCC	AGT Ser	3495
ACC Thr	CAG Gln 1020	Phe	AAG Lys	TGC Cys	Asn	AGT Ser 1025	Gly	AGA Arg	TGC Cys	ATC	CCC Pro	) Glu	CAC His	TGG Trp	ACG Thr	3543
TGT Cys 1035	Asp	GG(	G GAC	AAT Asn	GAT Asp 1040	Cys	GGG Gly	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	AGC Ser 1045	Asp	GAC Glu	ACA Thr	A CAC	GCC Ala 1050	3591
AAC Asr	TG7 Cys	ACC Th:	C AAG r Asi	C CAG n Glr 1055	ı Ala	ACA Thr	AGA Arç	A CCT	CCI Pro 1060	G13	GGG Gly	TGC Y Cys	CAC His	TC0 s Set 106	G GAT r Asp 5	3639
GA( Gl:	TTC	C CA	G TG0 n Cy:	s Pro	CTA Leu	A GAT 1 Asp	GG(	C CTC y Let 1075	ı Cys	C ATO	C CCC	C CTO	3 AG0 1 Ar0 108	g Tr	G CGC p Arg	3687 ·
TG Cy	C GA	C GG p G1 108	y As	C ACC	C GAG	TG( Cy:	C ATO s Me	t As	T TC	C AG	C GA r As	T GA p Gl 109	u Ly	G AG s Se	C TGT r Cys	3735
GA Gl	G GG u Gl 110	y Va	G AC	C CA	T GT' s Va	T TG 1 Cy 110	s As	C CC p Pr	G AA o As	T GT n Va	C AA l Ly 111	's Ph	T GG e Gl	С ТС У Су	C AAG	3783
GA As 111	p Se	C GC	CC CG	G TG	C AT s Il 112	e Se	C AA r Ly	G GC 's Al	G TG a Tr	G GT p Va 112	T G	T GA	T GG p Gl	SC GA .y As	AC AGC Sp Ser 1130	3831
GA As	C TO	GT G! 's G!	AA GA Lu As	AT AA sp As 113	n Se	C GA	C GA	iG GA .u Gl	IG AA u As 114	in C	ST GF /s G]	AG GC Lu Al	C CI a Le	rg go eu Al	CC TGC La Cys 45	3879
AC A	G CC	CA CO	CC TC ro Se 11:	er Hi	AT CC	C TC	GC GC /s Al	CC AI La As 115	sn As	AC AG	CC TO	CT G' er Va	TC TC al Cy 11	ys ь	TG CCT eu Pro	3927

FIG. 6a

CCT GAC AAG CTG TGC GAC GGC AAG GAT GAC TGT GGA GAC GGC TCG GAT Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly Lys Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp 1165 1170 1175	3975
GAG GGC GAG CTC TGT GAC CAG TGT TCT CTG AAT AAT GGT GGC TGT AGT Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp Gln Cys Ser Leu Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser 1180 1185 1190	4023
CAC AAC TGC TCA GTG GCC CCT GGT GAA GGC ATC GTG TGC TCT TGC CCT His Asn Cys Ser Val Ala Pro Gly Glu Gly Ile Val Cys Ser Cys Pro 1195 1200 1205 1210	4071
CTG GGC ATG GAG CTG GGC TCT GAC AAC CAC ACC TGC CAG ATC CAG AGC Leu Gly Met Glu Leu Gly Ser Asp Asn His Thr Cys Gln Ile Gln Ser 1215 1220 1225	4119
TAC TGT GCC AAG CAC CTC AAA TGC AGC CAG AAG TGT GAC CAG AAC AAG Tyr Cys Ala Lys His Leu Lys Cys Ser Gln Lys Cys Asp Gln Asn Lys 1230 1235 1240	4167
TTC AGT GTG AAG TGC TCC TGC TAC GAG GGC TGG GTC TTG GAG CCT GAC  Phe Ser Val Lys Cys Ser Cys Tyr Glu Gly Trp Val Leu Glu Pro Asp  1245 1250 1255	4215
GGG GAA ACG TGC CGC AGT CTG GAT CCC TTC AAA CTG TTC ATC ATC TTC Gly Glu Thr Cys Arg Ser Leu Asp Pro Phe Lys Leu Phe Ile Ile Phe 1260 1270	4263
TCC AAC CGC CAC GAG ATC AGG CGC ATT GAC CTT CAC AAG GGG GAC TAC Ser Asn Arg His Glu Ile Arg Arg Ile Asp Leu His Lys Gly Asp Tyr 1275 1280 1285 1290	4311
AGC GTC CTA GTG CCT GGC CTG CGC AAC ACT ATT GCC CTG GAC TTC CAC Ser Val Leu Val Pro Gly Leu Arg Asn Thr Ile Ala Leu Asp Phe His 1295 1300 1305	4359
CTC AGC CAG AGT GCC CTC TAC TGG ACC GAC GCG GTA GAG GAC AAG ATC Leu Ser Gln Ser Ala Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Ala Val Glu Asp Lys Ile 1310 1315 1320	4407
TAC CGT GGG AAA CTC CTG GAC AAC GGA GCC CTG ACC AGC TTT GAG GTG Tyr Arg Gly Lys Leu Leu Asp Asn Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Phe Glu Val 1325 1330 1335	4455
GTG ATT CAG TAT GGC TTG GCC ACA CCA GAG GGC CTG GCT GTA GAT TGG Val Ile Gln Tyr Gly Leu Ala Thr Pro Glu Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp 1340 . 1345 1350	4503
ATT GCA GGC AAC ATC TAC TGG GTG GAG AGC AAC CTG GAC CAG ATC GAA  Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Trp Val Glu Ser Asn Leu Asp Gln Ile Glu  1355 1360 1365 1370	4551
GTG GCC AAG CTG GAC GGA ACC CTC CGA ACC ACT CTG CTG GCG GGT GAC Val Ala Lys Leu Asp Gly Thr Leu Arg Thr Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Asp 1375 1380 1385	4599
ATT GAG CAC CCG AGG GCC ATC GCT CTG GAC CCT CGG GAT GGG ATT CTG  Ile Glu His Pro Arg Ala Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Arg Asp Gly Ile Leu  1390 1395 1400	4647

	Trp			TGG Trp		Ala					Ile	-				4695
Met				GGC Gly	Arg					Arg						4743
				GGG Gly 1					Tyr					Ile		4791
			Ala	AGG Arg L455				Ile					Tyr			4839
		His		GAG Glu			Arg					Leu				4887
	Ala			CTG Leu		Gly					Trp					4935
Thr				GCT Ala	Lys					Thr						4983
				ACC Thr					Phe					Tyr		5031
			Gln	CCC Pro 1535				Asn					Asn		Gly	5079
		Pro		TCC Ser			Cys					Asn		Thr		5127 •
	Trp		Cys	CCC Pro		Leu		Lys			Lys		Asn			5175
		Glu		AAG Lys	Lys		Leu			Ala		Gln				5223
	Gly					Ala					Tyr				TTC Phe 1610	5271 -
					Asp					Leu					C CGA a Arg	. 5319
				Tyr					Arg					e Ly:	A AGG s Arg	5367

FIG. 6a

GCA TTT ATC AAC GGC ACT GGC GTG GAG ACC GTT GTC TCT GCA GAC TA Ala Phe Ile Asn Gly Thr Gly Val Glu Thr Val Val Ser Ala Asp I 1645 1650 1655	
CCC AAC GCC CAC GGG CTG GCT GTG GAC TGG GTC TCC CGA AAT CTG T Pro Asn Ala His Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Val Ser Arg Asn Leu H 1660 1665 1670	
TGG ACA AGT TAC GAC ACC AAC AAG AAG CAG ATT AAC GTG GCC CGG C Trp Thr Ser Tyr Asp Thr Asn Lys Lys Gln Ile Asn Val Ala Arg I 1675 1680 1685	
GAC GGC TCC TTC AAG AAT GCG GTG GTG CAG GGC CTG GAG CAG CCC CASP Gly Ser Phe Lys Asn Ala Val Val Gln Gly Leu Glu Gln Pro 1 1695 1700 1705	
GGC CTG GTC GTC CAC CCG CTT CGT GGC AAG CTC TAC TGG ACT GAT GGIY Leu Val Val His Pro Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp G1710 1715 1720	
GAC AAC ATC AGC ATG GCC AAC ATG GAT GGG AGC AAC CAC ACT CTG GASP Asn Ile Ser Met Ala Asn Met Asp Gly Ser Asn His Thr Leu 1725 1730 1735	
TTC AGT GGC CAG AAG GGC CCT GTG GGG TTG GCC ATT GAC TTC CCT Phe Ser Gly Gln Lys Gly Pro Val Gly Leu Ala Ile Asp Phe Pro 1740 1745 1750	
AGC AAA CTC TAC TGG ATC AGC TCT GGG AAC CAC ACA ATC AAC CGT Ser Lys Leu Tyr Trp Ile Ser Ser Gly Asn His Thr Ile Asn Arg 1755 1760 1765 1	
AAT CTG GAT GGG AGC GAG CTG GAG GTC ATC GAC ACC ATG CGG AGC Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Glu Leu Glu Val Ile Asp Thr Met Arg Ser 1775 1780 1785	
CTG GGC AAG GCC ACT GCC CTG GCC ATC ATG GGG GAC AAG CTG TGG Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Ala Leu Ala Ile Met Gly Asp Lys Leu Trp 1790 1795 1800	
GCA GAT CAG GTG TCA GAG AAG ATG GGC ACG TGC AAC AAA GCC GAT Ala Asp Gln Val Ser Glu Lys Met Gly Thr Cys Asn Lys Ala Asp 1805 1810 1815	
TCT GGG TCC GTG GTG CTG CGG AAC AGT ACC ACG TTG GTT ATG CAC Ser Gly Ser Val Val Leu Arg Asn Ser Thr Thr Leu Val Met His 1820 1825 1830	
AAG GTG TAT GAC GAG AGC ATC CAG CTA GAG CAT GAG GGC ACC AAC Lys Val Tyr Asp Glu Ser Ile Gln Leu Glu His Glu Gly Thr Asn 1835 1840 1845	
TGC AGT GTC AAC AAC GGA GAC TGT TCC CAG CTC TGC CTG CCA ACA Cys Ser Val Asn Asn Gly Asp Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Leu Pro Thr 1855 1860 1865	
GAG ACG ACT CGC TCC TGT ATG TGT ACA GCC GGT TAC AGC CTC CGG Glu Thr Thr Arg Ser Cys Met Cys Thr Ala Gly Tyr Ser Leu Arg 1870 1875 1880	

FIG. 6a

GGA CAG Gly Gln					Gly '					Leu		-			6135
CAT GAG His Glu 1900				Gly					Pro						6183
GCC CTG Ala Leu 1915			Val					Leu .					Asp		6231
CAT GCC His Ala		Asn					Trp					Leu			6279
ATC AGO	Arg					Gln					Asp				6327
AAC GGT Asn Gly					Glu					Asp					6375
AAC ATA Asn Ile 1980	Tyr			Asp					Val						6423
CTC AAT Leu Asr 1995			Phe					Ile					Asp		6471
CCT CGC Pro Arc		Ile					Glu					Phe		Thr	6519
GAG TGG Glu Tr	o Gly					Ile					Leu		Gly		6567
GAG AGA Glu Arc		Val			Asn					Trp		Asn			6615
TCA GT. Ser Va 206	l Asp	TAT Tyr	CAG Gln	Gly	GGC Gly 2065	A:AG Lys	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	Trp	TGT Cys 2070	GAT Asp	GCT Ala	CGG Arg	ATG Met	6663
GAC AA Asp Ly 2075	G ATC s Ile	GAG Glu	Arg	ATC Ile 2080	Asp	CTG Leu	GAA Glu	Thr	GGC Gly 2085	Glu	AAC Asn	CGG Arg	GAG Glu	GTG Val 2090	6711
GTC CT Val Le	G TCC u Ser	AGC Ser	AAT Asn 2095	Asn	ATG Met	GAT Asp	ATG Met	TTC Phe 2100	Ser	GTG Val	TCC Ser	GT(	3 TTT 1 Phe 2105	Glu	<u>6</u> 759
GAC TT Asp Ph	C ATO	TAC Tyr 2110	Trp	G AGT	GAC Asp	AGA Arg	ACT Thi	His	GCC Ala	AAT A Asn	GGC Gly	TC0 Y Se: 212	r Ile	C AAG e Lys	6807

CGC GGC TGC AAA GAC AAT GCT ACA GAC TCC GTG CCT CTG AGG ACA GGC Arg Gly Cys Lys Asp Asn Ala Thr Asp Ser Val Pro Leu Arg Thr Gly 2125 2130 2135	6855
ATT GGT GTT CAG CTT AAA GAC ATC AAG GTC TTC AAC AGG GAC AGG CAG Ile Gly Val Gln Leu Lys Asp Ile Lys Val Phe Asn Arg Asp Arg Gln 2140 2145 2150	6903
AAG GGT ACC AAT GTG TGC GCG GTA GCC AAC GGC GGG TGC CAG CAC CTC Lys Gly Thr Asn Val Cys Ala Val Ala Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Gln Leu 2155 2160 2165 2170	6951
TGC TTG TAT CGG GGT GGC GGA CAG CGA GCC TGT GCC TGT GCC CAC GGG Cys Leu Tyr Arg Gly Gly Gln Arg Ala Cys Ala Cys Ala His Gly 2175 2180 2185	6999
ATG CTG GCA GAA GAC GGG GCC TCA TGC CGA GAG TAC GCT GGC TAC CTG Met Leu Ala Glu Asp Gly Ala Ser Cys Arg Glu Tyr Ala Gly Tyr Leu 2190 2195 2200	
CTC TAC TCA GAG CGG ACC ATC CTC AAG AGC ATC CAC CTG TCG GAT GAG Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Thr Ile Leu Lys Ser Ile His Leu Ser Asp Glu 2205 2210 2215	
CGT AAC CTC AAC GCA CCG GTG CAG CCC TTT GAA GAC CCC GAG CAC ATG Arg Asn Leu Asn Ala Pro Val Gln Pro Phe Glu Asp Pro Glu His Met 2220 2225 2230	
AAA AAT GTC ATC GCC CTG GCC TTT GAC TAC CGA GCA GGC ACC TCC CCG Lys Asn Val Ile Ala Leu Ala Phe Asp Tyr Arg Ala Gly Thr Ser Pro 2235 2240 2245 2250	1
GGG ACC CCT AAC CGC ATC TTC TTC AGT GAC ATC CAC TTT GGG AAC ATC Gly Thr Pro Asn Arg Ile Phe Phe Ser Asp Ile His Phe Gly Asn Ile 2255 2260 2265	7239
CAG CAG ATC AAT GAC GAT GGC TCG GGC AGG ACC ACC ATC GTG GAA AAT Gln Gln Ile Asn Asp Asp Gly Ser Gly Arg Thr Thr Ile Val Glu Asr 2270 2275 2280	
GTG GGC TCT GTG GAA GGC CTG GCC TAT CAC CGT GGC TGG GAC ACA CTC Val Gly Ser Val Glu Gly Leu Ala Tyr His Arg Gly Trp Asp Thr Leu 2285 2290 2295	
TAC TGG ACA AGC TAC ACC ACA TCC ACC ATC ACC CGC CAC ACC GTG GAC Tyr Trp Thr Ser Tyr Thr Thr Ser Thr Ile Thr Arg His Thr Val Ass 2300 2305 2310	7383
CAG ACT CGC CCA GGG GCC TTC GAG AGG GAG ACA GTC ATC ACC ATG TCG Gln Thr Arg Pro Gly Ala Phe Glu Arg Glu Thr Val Ile Thr Met Se: 2315 2320 2325 2336	r
GGA GAC GAC CAC CCG AGA GCC TTT GTG CTG GAT GAG TGC CAG AAC CTG Gly Asp Asp His Pro Arg Ala Phe Val Leu Asp Glu Cys Gln Asn Let 2335 2340 2345	G 7 <u>47</u> 9 u
ATG TTC TGG ACC AAT TGG AAC GAG CTC CAT CCA AGC ATC ATG CGG GC Met Phe Trp Thr Asn Trp Asn Glu Leu His Pro Ser Ile Met Arg Al 2350 2360	A 7527 a

GCC CTA TCC GGA GCC AAC GTC CTG ACC CTC ATT GAG AAG GAC ATC CGC Ala Leu Ser Gly Ala Asn Val Leu Thr Leu Ile Glu Lys Asp Ile Arg 2365 2370 2375	7575
ACG CCC AAT GGG TTG GCC ATC GAC CAC CGG GCG GAG AAG CTG TAC TTC Thr Pro Asn Gly Leu Ala Ile Asp His Arg Ala Glu Lys Leu Tyr Phe 2380 2385 2390	7623
TCG GAT GCC ACC TTG GAC AAG ATC GAG CGC TGC GAG TAC GAC GGC TCC Ser Asp Ala Thr Leu Asp Lys Ile Glu Arg Cys Glu Tyr Asp Gly Ser 2400 2405 2410	7671
CAC CGC TAT GTG ATC CTA AAG TCG GAG CCC GTC CAC CCC TTT GGG TTG His Arg Tyr Val Ile Leu Lys Ser Glu Pro Val His Pro Phe Gly Leu 2415 2420 2425	7719
GCG GTG TAC GGA GAG CAC ATT TTC TGG ACT GAC TGG GTG CGG CGG GCT Ala Val Tyr Gly Glu His Ile Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Val Arg Arg Ala 2430 2435 2440	7767
GTG CAG CGA GCC AAC AAG TAT GTG GGC AGC GAC ATG AAG CTG CTT CGG Val Gln Arg Ala Asn Lys Tyr Val Gly Ser Asp Met Lys Leu Leu Arg 2445 2450 2455	7815
GTG GAC ATT CCC CAG CAA CCC ATG GGC ATC ATC GCC GTG GCC AAT GAC Val Asp Ile Pro Gln Gln Pro Met Gly Ile Ile Ala Val Ala Asn Asp 2460 2465 2470	7863
ACC AAC AGC TGT GAA CTC TCC CCC TGC CGT ATC AAC AAT GGA GGC TGC Thr Asn Ser Cys Glu Leu Ser Pro Cys Arg Ile Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys 2475 2480 2485 2490	7911
CAG GAT CTG TGT CTG CTC ACC CAC CAA GGC CAC GTC AAC TGT TCC TGT Gln Asp Leu Cys Leu Leu Thr His Gln Gly His Val Asn Cys Ser Cys 2495 2500 2505	7959
CGA GGG GGC CGG ATC CTC CAG GAG GAC TTC ACC TGC CGG GCT GTG AAC Arg Gly Gly Arg Ile Leu Gln Glu Asp Phe Thr Cys Arg Ala Val Asn 2510 2515 2520	8007 .
TCC TCT TGT CGG GCA CAA GAT GAG TTT GAG TGT GCC AAT GGG GAA TGT Ser Ser Cys Arg Ala Gln Asp Glu Phe Glu Cys Ala Asn Gly Glu Cys 2525 2530 2535	8055
ATC AGC TTC AGC CTC ACC TGT GAT GGC GTC TCC CAC TGC AAG GAC AAG  Ile Ser Phe Ser Leu Thr Cys Asp Gly Val Ser His Cys Lys Asp Lys  2540 2545 2550	8103
TCC GAT GAG AAG CCC TCC TAC TGC AAC TCA CGC CGC TGC AAG AAG ACT Ser Asp Glu Lys Pro Ser Tyr Cys Asn Ser Arg Arg Cys Lys Lys Thr 2555 2560 2565 2570	8151
TTC CGC CAG TGT AAC AAT GGC CGC TGT GTA TCC AAC ATG CTG TGG TGC Phe Arg Gln Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Val Ser Asn Met Leu Trp Cys 2575 2580 2585	8 <sub>199</sub>
AAT GGG GTG GAT TAC TGT GGG GAT GGC TCT GAT GAG ATA CCT TGC AAC Asn Gly Val Asp Tyr Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ile Pro Cys Asn 2590 2595 2600	8247

	Thr					Gly					CGG Arg 2					8295
Ile					Arg					Val	GAT Asp 630					8343
				Asn					Asp		AGC Ser			Phe		8391
			Lys					Gln			GAG Glu		Thr			8439
		Ala					Cys				AAC Asn	Asp				8487
	Ser					Cys					CGC Arg					8535
Leu					Cys					Cys	ATC Ile 2710					8583
	Cys			Glu					Asn		GAG Glu			Thr		8631
TGC Cys	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	Phe	TGC Cys 2735	TCA Ser	GAG Glu	GCA Ala	Gln	TTC Phe 2740	GAG Glu	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	Asn	CAC His 2745	CGG Arg	8679
		Ser					Cys					Asp		Gly	GAT Asp	8727
			Glu			His		Glu					Gly		TCC Ser	8775
		Ser			Gly		His					Glu			CTC Leu	8823
TGT Cys 2795	s Asp	Gly GGC	GAC Asp	: AAG Lys	GAC Asp 2800	Cys	ACC Thr	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	GCG Ala 2805	a Asp	GAG Glu	AGT Sei	GTC Val	ACT Thr 2810	8871
GC: Ala	r GG(	TGC Cys	CTC Lev	TAC Tyr 2815	Asn	AGC Ser	ACC Thr	TGI Cys	' GAT : Asp : 2820	Asp	C CGI Arç	GAC	G TTO	C ATO Met 2825	TGC Cys	8919
CA( Gl	G AA( n Ası	C CGC	TT( Let 2830	ı Cys	TTA T	CCC Pro	AAC Lys	G CAT S His 2835	s Phe	GT(	G TG( l Cys	C GAC	C CA' P Hi: 284	s As	C CGT p Arg	8967

FIG. 6a

GAC TGT GCT GAT GGC TCT GAT GAA TCC CCT GAG TGT GAG TAC CCA ACC Asp Cys Ala Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ser Pro Glu Cys Glu Tyr Pro Thr 2845 2850 2855	9015
TGC GGG CCC AAT GAA TTC CGC TGT GCC AAT GGG CGT TGT CTG AGC TCC Cys Gly Pro Asn Glu Phe Arg Cys Ala Asn Gly Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser 2860 2865 2870	9063
CGT CAG TGG GAA TGT GAT GGG GAG AAT GAC TGT CAC GAC CAC AGC GAT Arg Gln Trp Glu Cys Asp Gly Glu Asn Asp Cys His Asp His Ser Asp 2875 2880 2885 2890	9111
GAG GCT CCC AAG AAC CCA CAC TGC ACC AGC CCA GAG CAC AAA TGC AAT Glu Ala Pro Lys Asn Pro His Cys Thr Ser Pro Glu His Lys Cys Asn 2895 2900 2905	9159
GCC TCA TCA CAG TTC CTG TGC AGC AGC GGG CGC TGC GTG GCT GAG GCG Ala Ser Ser Gln Phe Leu Cys Ser Ser Gly Arg Cys Val Ala Glu Ala 2910 2915 2920	9207
TTG CTC TGC AAC GGC CAG GAC GAC TGT GGG GAC GGT TCA GAC GAA CGC Leu Leu Cys Asn Gly Gln Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Arg 2925 2930 2935	9255
GGG TGC CAT GTC AAC GAG TGT CTC AGC CGC AAG CTC AGT GGC TGC AGT Gly Cys His Val Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Arg Lys Leu Ser Gly Cys Ser 2940 2945 2950	9303
CAG GAC TGC GAG GAC CTC AAG ATA GGC TTT AAG TGC CGC TGT CGC CCG Gln Asp Cys Glu Asp Leu Lys Ile Gly Phe Lys Cys Arg Cys Arg Pro 2955 2960 2965 2970	9351
GGC TTC CGG CTA AAG GAC GAT GGC AGG ACC TGT GCC GAC CTG GAT GAG Gly Phe Arg Leu Lys Asp Asp Gly Arg Thr Cys Ala Asp Leu Asp Glu 2985	9399
TGC AGC ACC ACC TTC CCC TGC AGC CAG CTC TGC ATC AAC ACC CAC GGA Cys Ser Thr Thr Phe Pro Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Ile Asn Thr His Gly 2990 2995 3000	9447 .
AGT TAC AAG TGT CTG TGT GTG GAG GGC TAT GCA CCC CGT GGC GGT GAC Ser Tyr Lys Cys Leu Cys Val Glu Gly Tyr Ala Pro Arg Gly Gly Asp 3005 3010 3015	9495
CCC CAC AGC TGC AAA GCT GTG ACC GAT GAG GAG CCA TTT CTC ATC TTT Pro His Ser Cys Lys Ala Val Thr Asp Glu Glu Pro Phe Leu Ile Phe 3020 3025 3030	9543
GCC AAC CGG TAC TAC CTG CGG AAG CTC AAC CTG GAC GGC TCC AAC TAC Ala Asn Arg Tyr Leu Arg Lys Leu Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Tyr 3035 3040 3045 3050	9591
ACA CTG CTT AAG CAG GGC CTG AAC AAT GCG GTC GCC TTG GCA TTT GAC Thr Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly Leu Asn Asn Ala Val Ala Leu Ala Phe Asp 3055 3060 3065	9639
TAC CGA GAG CAG ATG ATC TAC TGG ACG GGC GTG ACC ACC CAG GGC AGC Tyr Arg Glu Gln Met Ile Tyr Trp Thr Gly Val Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser 3070 3075 3080	9687

ATG ATT CGC AGG ATG Met Ile Arg Arg Met 3085		ly Ser Asn Val		9735
CGG ACG GGC CTT AGT Arg Thr Gly Leu Ser 3100				9783
GGC AAC CTG TAC TGG Gly Asn Leu Tyr Trp 3115				9831
AAG CTT AAC GGG GCC Lys Leu Asn Gly Ala 3135				9879
GAG CCC AGA GCT CTG Glu Pro Arg Ala Leu 3150	Val Val Asp V			9927
ACA GAC TGG GGT GAC Thr Asp Trp Gly Asp 3165		lle Gly Arg Ile		9975
TCT GGC CGC AGC ATC Ser Gly Arg Ser Ile 3180				10023
CTG ACC GTG GAC TAC Leu Thr Val Asp Tyr 3195				10071
GAG GAC TAC ATC GAG Glu Asp Tyr Ile Glu 3215	Phe Ala Ser	CTG GAT GGC TCC Leu Asp Gly Ser 3220	AAC CGT CAC GTT Asn Arg His Val 3225	10119
GTG CTG AGC CAA GAC Val Leu Ser Gln Asp 3230	Ile Pro His			10167 .
GAC TAC GTC TAC TGG Asp Tyr Val Tyr Trp 3245				10215
CAC AAG ACC ACG GGT His Lys Thr Thr Gly 3260	GCC AAC AAA Ala Asn Lys 3265	ACA CTC CTC ATC Thr Leu Leu Ile 3270	e Ser Thr Leu His	10263
CGG CCC ATG GAC TTA Arg Pro Met Asp Let 3275	A CAT GTA TTC His Val Phe 3280	CAC GCC CTG CGC His Ala Leu Arc 3285	C CAG CCA GAT GTG G Gln Pro Asp Val 3290	10311
CCC AAT CAC CCC TGC Pro Asn His Pro Cy: 329	s Lys Val Asn	AAT GGT GGC TGC Asn Gly Gly Cys 3300	C AGC AAC CTG TGC s Ser Asn Leu Cys 3305	10359
CTG CTG TCC CCT GG Leu Leu Ser Pro Gl 3310	y Gly Gly His	AAG TGC GCC TGG Lys Cys Ala Cy: 3315	C CCC ACC AAC TTC s Pro Thr Asn Phe 3320	10407

FIG. 6a

	Leu					Arg					AAC Asn 3					10455
Gln					Asn					Pro	TTC Phe 3350					10503
				Asp					Ser		GAG Glu			Asp		10551
			Lys					Gln			TGC Cys		Thr			10599
		Asn					Cys				AAT Asn	Asp				10647
	Ser					Cys					TGC Cys					10695
Phe		-			Thr					Pro	GGC Gly 3430					10743
				Asn					Glu		GAG Glu			Cys		10791
			Cys					Phe			TCC Ser		Thr			10839
		Pro					Cys				AAT Asn	His				10887
	Ser					Asn					ACC Thr					10935
										Ile	CCC Pro 3510				AAG Lys	10983
TGT Cys 3515	Asp	GGA Gly	GAA Glu	Asp	GAC Asp 3520	Cys	GGG Gly	GAT Asp	GGT Gly	TCA Ser 3525	Asp	GAG Glu	CCC	AAC Lys	GAA Glu 3530	11031
GAG Glu	TGT Cys	GAT Asp	GAG	CGC Arg 3535	Thr	TGT Cys	GAG Glu	CCA Pro	TAC Tyr 3540	Gln	TTC Phe	CGC Arg	TGC Çys	AA7 Lys 3545	A AAC s Asn	11079
				Pro					Cys					n Asj	C TGC Cys	11127

GGA GAT AAC Gly Asp Asn 3565	TCG GAC GAG Ser Asp Glu	GAG AGC TGC Glu Ser Cys 3570	Thr Pro Arg	CCC TGC TCT Pro Cys Ser	GAG 11175 Glu
AGT GAG TTT Ser Glu Phe 3580	Phe Cys Ala	AAT GGC CGC Asn Gly Arg 585	TGC ATC GCT Cys Ile Ala 3590	GGG CGC TGG Gly Arg Trp	AAG 11223 Lys
TGT GAT GGG Cys Asp Gly . 3595	GAC CAT GAC Asp His Asp 3600	TGT GCC GAC Cys Ala Asp	GGC TCA GAC Gly Ser Asp 3605	Glu Lys Asp	TGC 11271 Cys 610
ACC CCC CGC	TGT GAT ATG Cys Asp Met 3615	Asp Gln Phe	CAG TGC AAG Gln Cys Lys 3620	AGT GGC CAC Ser Gly His 3625	TGC 11319 Cys
ATC CCC CTG Ile Pro Leu . 3	CGC TGG CCG Arg Trp Pro 630	TGT GAC GCG Cys Asp Ala 3635	GAT GCT GAC Asp Ala Asp	TGT ATG GAC Cys Met Asp 3640	GGC 11367 Gly
AGT GAC GAG Ser Asp Glu 3645	GAA GCC TGT Glu Ala Cys	GGC ACT GGG Gly Thr Gly 3650	Val Arg Thr	TGC CCA TTG Cys Pro Leu 3655	GAT 11415 Asp
GAG TTT CAA Glu Phe Gln 3660	Cys Asn Asn	ACC TTG TGC Thr Leu Cys 665	AAG CCG CTG Lys Pro Leu 3670	GCC TGG AAG Ala Trp Lys	TGT 11463 Cys
GAT GGA GAG Asp Gly Glu 3675	GAC GAC TGT Asp Asp Cys 3680	GGG GAC AAC Gly Asp Asn	TCA GAT GAG Ser Asp Glu 3685	Asn Pro Glu	GAA 11511 Glu 690
TGC GCC CGG Cys Ala Arg	TTC ATC TGC Phe Ile Cys 3695	CCT CCC AAC Pro Pro Asn	CGG CCT TTC Arg Pro Phe 3700	CGC TGC AAG Arg Cys Lys 3705	AAT 11559 Asn
GAC CGA GTC Asp Arg Val 3	TGC CTG TGG Cys Leu Trp	ATT GGG CGC Ile Gly Arg 3715	Gln Cys Asp	GGC GTG GAC Gly Val Asp 3720	AAC 11607 Asn
TGT GGA GAT Cys Gly Asp 3725	GGG ACT GAC Gly Thr Asp	GAG GAG GAC Glu Glu Asp 3730	TGT GAG CCC Cys Glu Pro	CCC ACG GCC Pro Thr Ala 3735	CAG 11655 Gln
AAC CCC CAC Asn Pro His 3740	Cys Lys Asp	AAG AAG GAG Lys Lys Glu 3745	TTC CTG TGC Phe Leu Cys 3750	CGA AAC CAG Arg Asn Gln	CGC 11703 Arg
			ATG TTC GAT Met Phe Asp 3765	Asp Cys Gly	
			GAC CCC AAG Asp Pro Lys 3780		
Ala Thr Asn	GCC AGC ATG Ala Ser Met 3790	TGT GGG GAC Cys Gly Asp 3795	GAA GCT CGT Glu Ala Arg	TGT GTG CGC Cys Val Arg 3800	ACT 11847 Thr

	AAA Lys 3					Ala					Phe					11895
Gly	CAG Gln 8820				Gln					Cys						11943
	TCT Ser			Trp					Gly					Ser		11991
	CGC Arg		Phe					Asn					Glu			12039
	TAC Tyr	Gln					Ala					Ile				12087
	CCG Pro					Ser					Thr					12135
Glu	AGT Ser 3900				Asp					His						12183
	TAC Tyr			Asn					Thr					Ser		12231
	CCT Pro		Ala					Ser					Arg			12279
	CGG Arg	Gly					Asn					Lys				12327 .
	ATC Ile					Val					Tyr					12375
	CGA Arg 3980	Asp					Ala			Lys						12423
	CTC Leu					Ile			Pro					Val		12471
	CTG Lev				Met					Trp						12519
				Ala					Leu					ı Val	CAA Gln	12567

GAC AAC ATT CA Asp Asn Ile Gl 4045	n Trp Pro Thr	GGG CTG GCT Gly Leu Ala 4050	GTG GAC TAT CA Val Asp Tyr Hi 4055	C AAT GAA s Asn Glu	12615
CGG CTC TAC TO Arg Leu Tyr Tr 4060	GG GCA GAT GCC p Ala Asp Ala 4065	AAG CTT TCG Lys Leu Ser	GTC ATC GGC AG Val Ile Gly Se 4070	C ATC CGG r Ile Arg	12663
CTC AAC GGC AC Leu Asn Gly Th 4075	CT GAC CCC ATT ir Asp Pro Ile 4080	Val Ala Ala	GAC AGC AAA CG Asp Ser Lys Ar 1085	A GGC CTA g Gly Leu 4090	12711
AGT CAC CCC TI Ser His Pro Ph	C AGC ATC GAT te Ser Ile Asp 4095	GTG TTT GAA Val Phe Glu 4100	GAC TAC ATC TA Asp Tyr Ile Ty	C GGA GTC r Gly Val 4105	12759
ACT TAC ATC AM Thr Tyr Ile As 411	n Asn Arg Val	TTC AAG ATC Phe Lys Ile 4115	CAC AAG TTT GG His Lys Phe Gl 412	y His Ser	12807
CCC TTG TAC AA Pro Leu Tyr As 4125	on Leu Thr Gly	GGC CTG AGC Gly Leu Ser 4130	CAT GCC TCT GA His Ala Ser As 4135	T GTA GTC p Val Val	12855
CTT TAC CAT CA Leu Tyr His Gl 4140	A CAC AAG CAG n His Lys Gln 4145	CCT GAA GTG Pro Glu Val	ACC AAC CCC TG Thr Asn Pro Cy 4150	T GAC CGC s Asp Arg	12903
AAG AAA TGC GA Lys Lys Cys Gl 4155	A TGG CTG TGT u Trp Leu Cys 4160	Leu Leu Ser	CCC AGC GGG CC Pro Ser Gly Pr 1165	T GTC TGC o Val Cys 4170	12951
ACC TGT CCC AA Thr Cys Pro As	AT GGA AAG AGG on Gly Lys Arg 4175	CTG GAT AAT Leu Asp Asn 4180	GGC ACC TGT GT Gly Thr Cys Va	G CCT GTG 1 Pro Val 4185	12999
CCC TCT CCA AC Pro Ser Pro Th 419	r Pro Pro Pro	GAT GCC CCT Asp Ala Pro 4195	AGG CCT GGA AC Arg Pro Gly Th 420	r Cys Thr	13047
CTG CAG TGC TT Leu Gln Cys Ph 4205	e Asn Gly Gly	AGT TGT TTC Ser Cys Phe 4210	CTC AAC GCT CG Leu Asn Ala Ar 4215	G AGG CAG g Arg Gln	13095
CCC AAG TGC CG Pro Lys Cys Ar 4220	TGC CAG CCC G Cys Gln Pro 4225	CGT TAC ACA Arg Tyr Thr	GGC GAT AAG TO Gly Asp Lys Cy 4230	T GAG CTG s Glu Leu	13143
GAT CAG TGC TG Asp Gln Cys Tr 4235	GG GAA TAC TGT TP Glu Tyr Cys 4240	His Asn Gly	GGC ACC TGT GG Gly Thr Cys Al 4245	CG GCT TCC a Ala Ser 4250	13191
CCA TCT GGC AT Pro Ser Gly Me	CG CCC ACG TGC et Pro Thr Cys 4255	CGC TGT CCC Arg Cys Pro 4260	ACT GGC TTC ACT Thr Gly Phe Th	CG GGC CCC or Gly Pro 4265	13239
AAA TGC ACC GC Lys Cys Thr Al 427	la Gln Val Cys	GCA GGC TAC Ala Gly Tyr 4275	TGC TCT AAC AAC Cys Ser Asn As	n Ser Thr	13287

															•	
TGC Cys	ACC Thr	GTC Val 285	AAC Asn	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	Asn	CAG Gln 290	CCC Pro	CAG Gln	TGC Cys	Arg	TGT Cys 295	CTA Leu	CCT Pro	GGC Gly	13335
Phe	CTG Leu 4300				Cys					Cys						13383
	TTT Phe			Cys					Asp					Cys		13431
	ACC Thr		Tyr					Arg					Lys			13479
	TGT Cys	Leu					Val					Thr				13527
	TGC Cys					Gly					Ser					13575
Ile	GAT Asp 4380				Asn					Thr						13623
	CCT			Gln					Met					Cys		13671
	CAG Gln		Val					Pro					Ser		Leu	13719
ATC Ile	CCT Pro	Leu	CTG Leu 4430	Leu	CTT Leu	CTC Leu	Leu	CTG Leu 4435	Leu	CTG Leu	GTG Val	Ala	GGC Gly 4440	Val	GTG Val	13767
TTC Phe	Trp	TAT Tyr 4445	Lys	CGG Arg	CGA Arg	Val	CGA Arg 4450	Gly	GCT Ala	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	TTC Phe 4455	Gln	CAC His	CAG Gln	13815
CGC Arc	ATG Met 4460	Thr	AAT Asn	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	ATG Met 4465	Asn	GTG Val	GAA Glu	ATT	GGA Gly 4470	Asn	CCT	ACC Thr	TAC	13863
	s Met					Glu					. Gly				GAT Asp 4490	13911
					Asp					Thr					C CCA n Pro	13959
				Leu					y His					s Se	C CTG r Leu	14007

FIG. 6a

GCC AGC ACG GAC GAG AAG CGA GAA CTG CTG GGC CGG GGA CCT GAA GAC

Ala Ser Thr Asp Glu Lys Arg Glu Leu Leu Gly Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp

4525

4535

GAG ATA GGA GAT CCC TTG GCA TAGGGCCCTG CCCCGACGGA TGTCCCCAGA AAGC 14110
CCCCTGCCAC ATGAGTCTTT CAATGAACCC CCTCCCCAGC CGGCCCTTCT CCGGCCCTGC 14170
Glu Ile Gly Asp Pro Leu Ala
4540 4545

CGGGTGTACA AATGTAAAAA TGAAGGAATT ACTTTTATA TGTGAGCGAG CAAGCGAGCA 14230
AGCACAGTAT TATCTCTTTG CATTTCCTTC CTGCCTGCTC CTCAGTATCC CCCCCATGCT 14290
GCCTTGAGGG GGCGGGAGG GCTTTGTGGC TCAAAGGTAT GAAGGAGTCC ACATGTTCCC 14350
TACCGAGCAT ACCCCTGGAA GCCTGGCGGC ACGGCCTCC CACCACGCCT GTGCAAGACA 14410
CTCAACGGGG CTCCGTGTCC CAGCTTTCCT TTCCTTGGCT CTCTGGGGTT AGTTCAGGGG 14470
AGGTGGAGTC CTCTGCTGAC CCTGTCTGGA AGATTTGGCT CTAGCTGAGG AAGGAGTCTT 14530
TTAGTTGAGG GAAGTCACCC CAAACCCCAG CTCCCACTTT CAGGGGCACC TCTCAGATGG 14590
CCATGCTCAG TATCCCTTCC AGACAGGCCC TCCCCACTCT AGCGCCCCCT CTGTGGCTCC 14650
TAGGGCTGAA CACATTCTTT GGTAACTGTC CCCCAAGCCT CCCATCCCC TGAGGGCCAG 14710
GAAGAGTCGG GGCACACCAA GGAAGGGCAA GCGGGCAGCC CCATTTTGGG GACGTGAACG 14770
TTTTAATAAT TTTTGCTGAA TTCCTTTACA ACTAAATAAC ACAGATATTG TTATAAATAA 14830
AATTGTAAAA AAAAAAAA

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Met Leu Thr Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Val Pro Leu Leu Ser Ala Leu
Val Ser Gly Ala Thr Met Asp Ala Pro Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Lys Gln
Phe Ala Cys Arg Asp Gln Ile Thr Cys Ile Ser Lys Gly Trp Arg Cys
Asp Gly Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Glu Ile
Cys Pro Gln Ser Lys Ala Gln Arg Cys Pro Pro Asn Glu His Ser Cys
                   70
                                       75
Leu Gly Thr Glu Leu Cys Val Pro Met Ser Arg Leu Cys Asn Gly Ile
               85
                                   90
Gln Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Ala His Cys Arg Glu Leu
           100
                               105
                                                  110
Arg Ala Asn Cys Ser Arg Met Gly Cys Gln His His Cys Val Pro Thr
                           120
Pro Ser Gly Pro Thr Cys Tyr Cys Asn Ser Ser Phe Gln Leu Glu Ala
                      135
                                           140
Asp Gly Lys Thr Cys Lys Asp Phe Asp Glu Cys Ser Val Tyr Gly Thr
                150
                                      155
Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Thr Asn Thr Asp Gly Ser Phe Thr Cys Gly Cys
                                  170
Val Glu Gly Tyr Leu Leu Gln Pro Asp Asn Arg Ser Cys Lys Ala Lys
           180
                               185
                                                   190
Asn Glu Pro Val Asp Arg Pro Pro Val Leu Leu Ile Ala Asn Ser Gln
                           200
                                               205
Asn Ile Leu Ala Thr Tyr Leu Ser Gly Ala Gln Val Ser Thr Ile Thr
                       215
                                           220
Pro Thr Ser Thr Arg Gln Thr Thr Ala Met Asp Phe Ser Tyr Ala Asn
                   230
                                      235
Glu Thr Val Cys Trp Val His Val Gly Asp Ser Ala Ala Gln Thr Gln
              245
                                   250
Leu Lys Cys Ala Arg Met Pro Gly Leu Lys Gly Phe Val Asp Glu His
                               265
Thr Ile Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Leu His His Val Glu Gln Met Ala Ile
                           280
Asp Trp Leu Thr Gly Asn Phe Tyr Phe Val Asp Asp Ile Asp Asp Arg
                       295
                                           300
Ile Phe Val Cys Asn Arg Asn Gly Asp Thr Cys Val Thr Leu Leu Asp
                   310
                                       315
Leu Glu Leu Tyr Asn Pro Lys Gly Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Ala Met Gly
                                   330
Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Asp Tyr Gly Gln Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Arg Cys
                                345
Asp Met Asp Gly Gln Asn Arg Thr Lys Leu Val Asp Ser Lys Ile Val
                           360
Phe Pro His Gly Ile Thr Leu Asp Leu Val Ser Arg Leu Val Tyr Trp
                       375
                                           380
Ala Asp Ala Tyr Leu Asp Tyr Ile Glu Val Val Asp Tyr Glu Gly Lys
                   390
                                        395
Gly Arg Gln Thr Ile Ile Gln Gly Ile Leu Ile Glu His Leu Tyr Gly
               405
                                   410
                                                       415
Leu Thr Val Phe Glu Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Thr Asn Ser Asp Asn Ala
           420
                               425
Asn Thr Gln Gln Lys Thr Ser Val Ile Arg Val Asn Arg Phe Asn Ser
                           440
                                            445
Thr Glu Tyr Gln Val Val Thr Arg Val Asp Lys Gly Gly Ala Leu His
                        455
```

FIG. 6b

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Ile Tyr His Gln Arg Arg Gln Pro Arg Val Arg Ser His Ala Cys Glu
                    470
                                       475
Asn Asp Gln Tyr Gly Lys Pro Gly Gly Cys Ser Asp Ile Cys Leu Leu
               485
                                   490
Ala Asn Ser His Lys Ala Arg Thr Cys Arg Cys Arg Ser Gly Phe Ser
                                505
                                                   510
Leu Gly Ser Asp Gly Lys Ser Cys Lys Lys Pro Glu His Glu Leu Phe
                           520
                                               525
Leu Val Tyr Gly Lys Gly Arg Pro Gly Ile Ile Arg Gly Met Asp Met
                       535
                                         540
Gly Ala Lys Val Pro Asp Glu His Met Ile Pro Ile Glu Asn Leu Met
                  550
                                       555
Asn Pro Arg Ala Leu Asp Phe His Ala Glu Thr Gly Phe Ile Tyr Phe
                565
                                   570
Ala Asp Thr Thr Ser Tyr Leu Ile Gly Arg Gln Lys Ile Asp Gly Thr
            580
                               585
                                                  590
Glu Arg Glu Thr Ile Leu Lys Asp Gly Ile His Asn Val Glu Gly Val
                           600
Ala Val Asp Trp Met Gly Asp Asn Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Asp Gly Pro
                        615
                                           620
Lys Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Ala Arg Leu Glu Lys Ala Ala Gln Thr Arg
                    630
                                       635
Lys Thr Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Met Thr His Pro Arg Ala Ile Val Val
               645
                                   650
Asp Pro Leu Asn Gly Trp Met Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Glu Glu Asp Pro
                             665
Lys Asp Ser Arg Arg Gly Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala Trp Met Asp Gly Ser
                            680
His Arg Asp Ile Phe Val Thr Ser Lys Thr Val Leu Trp Pro Asn Gly
                        695
Leu Ser Leu Asp Ile Pro Ala Gly Arg Leu Tyr Trp Val Asp Ala Phe
                    710
                                        715
Tyr Asp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ile Leu Leu Asn Gly Thr Asp Arg Lys Ile
                725
                                    730
Val Tyr Glu Gly Pro Glu Leu Asn His Ala Phe Gly Leu Cys His His
                                745
Gly Asn Tyr Leu Phe Trp Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ser Gly Ser Val Tyr Arg
                         760
        755
                                                765
Leu Glu Arg Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Pro Pro Thr Val Thr Leu Leu Arg
                       775
Ser Glu Arg Pro Pro Ile Phe Glu Ile Arg Met Tyr Asp Ala His Glu
                  790
                                        795
Gln Gln Val Gly Thr Asn Lys Cys Arg Val Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser
                805
                                    810
                                                       815
Ser Leu Cys Leu Ala Thr Pro Gly Ser Arg Gln Cys Ala Cys Ala Glu
                                                   830
            820
                                825
Asp Gln Val Leu Asp Thr Asp Gly Val Thr Cys Leu Ala Asn Pro Ser
                            840
                                                845
 Tyr Val Pro Pro Pro Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Gln Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn
                        855
                                            860
 Asn Arg Cys Ile Gln Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys
                   870
                                        875
 Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys
                                    890
               885
 Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg
            900
                                905
 Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser
```

FIG. 6b

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Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys
            935
Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp
                 950
                                955
Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr
             965
Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn
                          985
Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp
      995
                      1000
                                      1005
Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn
                 1015
                                  1020
Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp
      1030
                               1035
Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala
          1045 1050
                                           1055
Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His Ser Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Pro Leu
               1065 1070
        1060
Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp
            1080 1085
Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val
1090 1095 1100
Cys Asp Pro Asn Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile
105 1110 1115 1120
Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Ser Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser
           1125
                            1130
Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ala Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro
      1140
                         1145
Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp
 1155
                     1160
                                      1165
Gly Lys Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp
 1170 1175 1180
Gln Cys Ser Leu Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser His Asn Cys Ser Val Ala
    1190 1195 1200
Pro Gly Glu Gly Ile Val Cys Ser Cys Pro Leu Gly Met Glu Leu Gly
           1205 1210 1215
Ser Asp Asn His Thr Cys Gln Ile Gln Ser Tyr Cys Ala Lys His Leu
                         1225 1230
Lys Cys Ser Gln Lys Cys Asp Gln Asn Lys Phe Ser Val Lys Cys Ser
     1235
                      1240
                                      1245
Cys Tyr Glu Gly Trp Val Leu Glu Pro Asp Gly Glu Thr Cys Arg Ser
                  1255
                                   1260
Leu Asp Pro Phe Lys Leu Phe Ile Ile Phe Ser Asn Arg His Glu Ile
               1270
                               1275
Arg Arg Ile Asp Leu His Lys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Val Leu Val Pro Gly
            1285
                            1290
Leu Arg Asn Thr Ile Ala Leu Asp Phe His Leu Ser Gln Ser Ala Leu
        1300
                               . 1310
                         1305
Tyr Trp Thr Asp Ala Val Glu Asp Lys Ile Tyr Arg Gly Lys Leu Leu
                      1320
                                      1325
Asp Asn Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Phe Glu Val Val Ile Gln Tyr Gly Leu
                  1335
                                  1340
Ala Thr Pro Glu Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr
               1350
                               1355
Trp Val Glu Ser Asn Leu Asp Gln Ile Glu Val Ala Lys Leu Asp Gly
            1365
                            1370 1375
Thr Leu Arg Thr Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Asp Ile Glu His Pro Arg Ala
                         1385
Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Arg Asp Gly Ile Leu Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Asp
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1395 1400 1405 Ala Ser Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ala Ala Ser Met Ser Gly Ala Gly Arg 1415 1420 Arg Thr Ile His Arg Glu Thr Gly Ser Gly Gly Cys Ala Asn Gly Leu 425 1430 1435 Thr Val Asp Tyr Leu Glu Lys Arg Ile Leu Trp Ile Asp Ala Arg Ser 1445 1450 1455 Asp Ala Ile Tyr Ser Ala Arg Tyr Asp Gly Ser Gly His Met Glu Val 1460 1465 1470 Leu Arg Gly His Glu Phe Leu Ser His Pro Phe Ala Val Thr Leu Tyr 1475 1480 1485Gly Glu Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Arg Thr Asn Thr Leu Ala Lys 1490 1495 1500 Ala Asn Lys Trp Thr Gly His Asn Val Thr Val Val Gln Arg Thr Asn 505 1510 1515 Thr Gln Pro Phe Asp Leu Gln Val Tyr His Pro Ser Arg Gln Pro Met 1525 1530 1535 Ala Pro Asn Pro Cys Glu Ala Asn Gly Gly Arg Gly Pro Cys Ser His 1540 1545 1550 Leu Cys Leu Ile Asn Tyr Asn Arg Thr Val Ser Trp Ala Cys Pro His 1555 1560 1565 Leu Met Lys Leu His Lys Asp Asn Thr Thr Cys Tyr Glu Phe Lys Lys 1570 1575 1580 Phe Leu Leu Tyr Ala Arg Gln Met Glu Ile Arg Gly Val Asp Leu Asp 585 1590 1595 1600 Ala Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Tyr Ile Ile Ser Phe Thr Val Pro Asp Ile Asp 1605 1610 1615 Asn Val Thr Val Leu Asp Tyr Asp Ala Arg Glu Gln Arg Val Tyr Trp 1620 1625 1630 Ser Asp Val Arg Thr Gln Ala Ile Lys Arg Ala Phe Ile Asn Gly Thr 1635 1640 1645 Gly Val Glu Thr Val Val Ser Ala Asp Leu Pro Asn Ala His Gly Leu 1650 1655 1660 Ala Val Asp Trp Val Ser Arg Asn Leu Phe Trp Thr Ser Tyr Asp Thr 665 1670 1675 1680 Asn Lys Lys Gln Ile Asn Val Ala Arg Leu Asp Gly Ser Phe Lys Asn 1685 1690 1695 Ala Val Val Gln Gly Leu Glu Gln Pro His Gly Leu Val Val His Pro 1700 1705 1710 Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Gly Asp Asn Ile Ser Met Ala 1715 1720 1725 Asn Met Asp Gly Ser Asn His Thr Leu Leu Phe Ser Gly Gln Lys Gly 1735 1740 Pro Val Gly Leu Ala Ile Asp Phe Pro Glu Ser Lys Leu Tyr Trp Ile 745 1750 1755 Ser Ser Gly Asn His Thr Ile Asn Arg Cys Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Glu 1765 1770 1775Leu Glu Val Ile Asp Thr Met Arg Ser Gln Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Ala 1780 1785 1790 Leu Ala Ile Met Gly Asp Lys Leu Trp Trp Ala Asp Gln Val Ser Glu 1795 1800 1805 Lys Met Gly Thr Cys Asn Lys Ala Asp Gly Ser Gly Ser Val Val Leu 1810 1815 1820 Arg Asn Ser Thr Thr Leu Val Met His Met Lys Val Tyr Asp Glu Ser 825 1830 1835 1840Ile Gln Leu Glu His Glu Gly Thr Asn Pro Cys Ser Val Asn Asn Gly 1845 1850 1855 Asp Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Leu Pro Thr Ser Glu Thr Thr Arg Ser Cys . 1860 1865

Met Cys Thr Ala Gly Tyr Ser Leu Arg Ser Gly Gln Gln Ala Cys Glu 1875 1880 Gly Val Gly Ser Phe Leu Leu Tyr Ser Val His Glu Gly Ile Arq Gly 1890 1895 1900 Ile Pro Leu Asp Pro Asn Asp Lys Ser Asp Ala Leu Val Pro Val Ser 905 1910 1915 1920 Gly Thr Ser Leu Ala Val Gly Ile Asp Phe His Ala Glu Asn Asp Thr 1925 1930 1935 Ile Tyr Trp Val Asp Met Gly Leu Ser Thr Ile Ser Arg Ala Lys Arg 1940 1945 1950 Asp Gln Thr Trp Arg Glu Asp Val Val Thr Asn Gly Ile Gly Arg Val 1955 1960 1965 Glu Gly Ile Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Trp Thr Asp 1970 1975 1980 Gln Gly Phe Asp Val Ile Glu Val Ala Arg Leu Asn Gly Ser Phe Arg 985 1990 1995 Tyr Val Val Ile Ser Gln Gly Leu Asp Lys Pro Arg Ala Ile Thr Val 2005 2010 2015 His Pro Glu Lys Gly Tyr Leu Phe Trp Thr Glu Trp Gly His Tyr Pro 2020 2025 2030 Arg Ile Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu Asp Gly Thr Glu Arg Val Leu Val 2035 2040 2045 Asn Val Ser Ile Ser Trp Pro Asn Gly Ile Ser Val Asp Tyr Gln Gly 2050 2055 2060 Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Cys Asp Ala Arg Met Asp Lys Ile Glu Arg Ile 065 2070 2075 2080 Asp Leu Glu Thr Gly Glu Asn Arg Glu Val Val Leu Ser Ser Asn Asn 2085 2090 2095 Met Asp Met Phe Ser Val Ser Val Phe Glu Asp Phe Ile Tyr Trp Ser 2100 2105 2110 Asp Arg Thr His Ala Asn Gly Ser Ile Lys Arg Gly Cys Lys Asp Asn 2115 2120 2125 Ala Thr Asp Ser Val Pro Leu Arg Thr Gly Ile Gly Val Gln Leu Lys 2130 2135 2140 Asp Ile Lys Val Phe Asn Arg Asp Arg Gln Lys Gly Thr Asn Val Cys 2150 2155 2160 Ala Val Ala Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Gln Leu Cys Leu Tyr Arg Gly Gly 2165 2170 2175 Gly Gln Arg Ala Cys Ala Cys Ala His Gly Met Leu Ala Glu Asp Gly 2180 2185 2190 Ala Ser Cys Arg Glu Tyr Ala Gly Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Thr 2195 2200 2205 Ile Leu Lys Ser Ile His Leu Ser Asp Glu Arg Asn Leu Asn Ala Pro 2210 2215 2220 Val Gln Pro Phe Glu Asp Pro Glu His Met Lys Asn Val Ile Ala Leu 2230 2235 Ala Phe Asp Tyr Arg Ala Gly Thr Ser Pro Gly Thr Pro Asn Arg Ile 2245 2250 2255 Phe Phe Ser Asp Ile His Phe Gly Asn Ile Gln Gln Ile Asn Asp Asp 2260 2265 2270 Gly Ser Gly Arg Thr Thr Ile Val Glu Asn Val Gly Ser Val Glu Gly 2275 •2280 2285 Leu Ala Tyr His Arg Gly Trp Asp Thr Leu Tyr Trp Thr Ser Tyr Thr 2290 2295 2300 Thr Ser Thr Ile Thr Arg His Thr Val Asp Gln Thr Arg Pro Gly Ala 305 2310 2315 2320 Phe Glu Arg Glu Thr Val Ile Thr Met Ser Gly Asp Asp His Pro Arg 2325 2330 2335 Ala Phe Val Leu Asp Glu Cys Gln Asn Leu Met Phe Trp Thr Asn Trp

2340 2345 Asn Glu Leu His Pro Ser Ile Met Arg Ala Ala Leu Ser Gly Ala Asn 2360 2365 Val Leu Thr Leu Ile Glu Lys Asp Ile Arg Thr Pro Asn Gly Leu Ala 2370 2375 2380 Ile Asp His Arg Ala Glu Lys Leu Tyr Phe Ser Asp Ala Thr Leu Asp 385 2390 2395 2400 Lys Ile Glu Arg Cys Glu Tyr Asp Gly Ser His Arg Tyr Val Ile Leu 2405 2410 2415 Lys Ser Glu Pro Val His Pro Phe Gly Leu Ala Val Tyr Gly Glu His 2420 2425 2430Ile Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Val Arg Arg Ala Val Gln Arg Ala Asn Lys 2435 2440 2445Tyr Val Gly Ser Asp Met Lys Leu Leu Arg Val Asp Ile Pro Gln Gln 2450 2455 2460 Pro Met Gly Ile Ile Ala Val Ala Asn Asp Thr Asn Ser Cys Glu Leu 2470 2475 Ser Pro Cys Arg Ile Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Asp Leu Cys Leu Leu 2485 2490 2495 Thr His Gln Gly His Val Asn Cys Ser Cys Arg Gly Gly Arg Ile Leu  $2500 \hspace{1cm} 2505 \hspace{1cm} 2510 \hspace{1cm}$ Gln Glu Asp Phe Thr Cys Arg Ala Val Asn Ser Ser Cys Arg Ala Gln 2515 2520 2525 Asp Glu Phe Glu Cys Ala Asn Gly Glu Cys Ile Ser Phe Ser Leu Thr 2530 2535 2540 Cys Asp Gly Val Ser His Cys Lys Asp Lys Ser Asp Glu Lys Pro Ser 545 2550 2555 2560 Tyr Cys Asn Ser Arg Arg Cys Lys Lys Thr Phe Arg Gln Cys Asn Asn 2565 2570 2575 Gly Arg Cys Val Ser Asn Met Leu Trp Cys Asn Gly Val Asp Tyr Cys 2580 2585 Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ile Pro Cys Asn Lys Thr Ala Cys Gly Val 2595 2600 2605 Gly Glu Phe Arg Cys Arg Asp Gly Ser Cys Ile Gly Asn Ser Ser Arg 2610 2615 2620 Cys Asn Gln Phe Val Asp Cys Glu Asp Ala Ser Asp Glu Met Asn Cys 625 2630 2635 2640 Ser Ala Thr Asp Cys Ser Ser Tyr Phe Arg Leu Gly Val Lys Gly Val 2645 2650 2655 Leu Phe Gln Pro Cys Glu Arg Thr Ser Leu Cys Tyr Ala Pro Ser Trp  $2660 \hspace{1.5cm} 2665 \hspace{1.5cm} 2670$ Val Cys Asp Gly Ala Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Arg Asp 2675 2680 2685 Cys Pro Gly Val Lys Arg Pro Arg Cys Pro Leu Asn Tyr Phe Ala Cys 2695 2700 Pro Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Met Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Lys Glu Asp 2715 2710 Asp Cys Glu Asn Gly Glu Asp Glu Thr His Cys Asn Lys Phe Cys Ser 2725 2730 2735Glu Ala Gln Phe Glu Cys Gln Asn His Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Gln Trp 2740 2745 2750 Leu Cys Asp Gly Ser Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Ala 2755 2760 2765 His Cys Glu Gly Lys Thr Cys Gly Pro Ser Ser Phe Ser Cys Pro Gly 2770 2775 2780 Thr His Val Cys Val Pro Glu Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Lys Asp 785 2790 2795 2800 Cys Thr Asp Gly Ala Asp Glu Ser Val Thr Ala Gly Cys Leu Tyr Asn Ser Thr Cys Asp Asp Arg Glu Phe Met Cys Gln Asn Arg Leu Cys Ile 2820 2825 2830 Pro Lys His Phe Val Cys Asp His Asp Arg Asp Cys Ala Asp Gly Ser 2840 2845 Asp Glu Ser Pro Glu Cys Glu Tyr Pro Thr Cys Gly Pro Asn Glu Phe 2850 2860 Arg Cys Ala Asn Gly Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Arg Gln Trp Glu Cys Asp 2870 2875 2880 Gly Glu Asn Asp Cys His Asp His Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Lys Asn Pro 2885 2890 2895 His Cys Thr Ser Pro Glu His Lys Cys Asn Ala Ser Ser Gln Phe Leu 2900 2905 2910 Cys Ser Ser Gly Arg Cys Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Leu Cys Asn Gly Gln 2915 2920 Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Arg Gly Cys His Val Asn Glu 2930 2935 2940 Cys Leu Ser Arg Lys Leu Ser Gly Cys Ser Gln Asp Cys Glu Asp Leu 945 2950 2955 2960 Lys Ile Gly Phe Lys Cys Arg Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Arg Leu Lys Asp 2965 2970 2975 Asp Gly Arg Thr Cys Ala Asp Leu Asp Glu Cys Ser Thr Thr Phe Pro 2980 2985 2990 Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Ile Asn Thr His Gly Ser Tyr Lys Cys Leu Cys 2995 3000 3005 Val Glu Gly Tyr Ala Pro Arg Gly Gly Asp Pro His Ser Cys Lys Ala 3010 3015 3020 Val Thr Asp Glu Glu Pro Phe Leu Ile Phe Ala Asn Arg Tyr Tyr Leu 025 3030 3035 3040 Arg Lys Leu Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Tyr Thr Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly 3045 3050 Leu Asn Asn Ala Val Ala Leu Ala Phe Asp Tyr Arg Glu Gln Met Ile 3060 3065 3070 Tyr Trp Thr Gly Val Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser Met Ile Arg Arg Met His 3075 3080 3085 Leu Asn Gly Ser Asn Val Gln Val Leu His Arg Thr Gly Leu Ser Asn 3090 3095 3100 Pro Asp Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Val Gly Gly Asn Leu Tyr Trp Cys 3110 3115 3120 Asp Lys Gly Arg Asp Thr Ile Glu Val Ser Lys Leu Asn Gly Ala Tyr 3125 3130 3135 Arg Thr Val Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Leu Arg Glu Pro Arg Ala Leu Val 3140 3145 3150 Val Asp Val Gln Asn Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Gly Asp His 3155 3160 3165 Ser Leu Ile Gly Arg Ile Gly Met Asp Gly Ser Gly Arg Ser Ile Ile 3175 3180 Val Asp Thr Lys Ile Thr Trp Pro Asn Gly Leu Thr Val Asp Tyr Val 185 3190 3195 3200 Thr Glu Arg Ile Tyr Trp Ala Asp Ala Arg Glu Asp Tyr Ile Glu Phe 3205 3210 3215 Ala Ser Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Arg His Val Val Leu Ser Gln Asp Ile 3220 3225 3230 Pro His Ile Phe Ala Leu Thr Leu Phe Glu Asp Tyr Val Tyr Trp Thr 3235 3240 3245 Asp Trp Glu Thr Lys Ser Ile Asn Arg Ala His Lys Thr Thr Gly Ala 3250 3255 3260 Asn Lys Thr Leu Leu Ile Ser Thr Leu His Arg Pro Met Asp Leu His 3270 3275 Val Phe His Ala Leu Arg Gln Pro Asp Val Pro Asn His Pro Cys Lys

3285 3290 Val Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser Asn Leu Cys Leu Leu Ser Pro Gly Gly 3300 3305 3310 Gly His Lys Cys Ala Cys Pro Thr Asn Phe Tyr Leu Gly Gly Asp Gly 3315 3320 3325 Arg Thr Cys Val Ser Asn Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Phe Val Cys Lys Asn 3330 3335 3340 Asp Lys Cys Ile Pro Phe Trp Trp Lys Cys Asp Thr Glu Asp Asp Cys 345 3350 3355 3360 Gly Asp His Ser Asp Glu Pro Pro Asp Cys Pro Glu Phe Lys Cys Arg 3365 3370 3375 Pro Gly Gln Phe Gln Cys Ser Thr Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Pro Ala Phe 3380 3385 3390 Ile Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gln Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Asn 3395 3400 3405 Cys Asp Ile His Val Cys Leu Pro Ser Gln Phe Lys Cys Thr Asn Thr 3410 3415 3420 Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Gly Ile Phe Arg Cys Asn Gly Gln Asp Asn Cys 425 3430 3435 3440 Gly Asp Gly Glu Asp Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Ala Pro 3445 3450 3455 Asn Gln Phe Gln Cys Ser Ile Thr Lys Arg Cys Ile Pro Arg Val Trp 3460 3465 3470 Val Cys Asp Arg Asp Asn His Cys Val Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Ala 3475 3480 3485 Asn Cys Thr Gln Met Thr Cys Gly Val Asp Glu Phe Arg Cys Lys Asp 3490 3495 3500 Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ala Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp 505 3510 3515 3520 Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Lys Glu Glu Cys Asp Glu Arg Thr 3525 3530 Cys Glu Pro Tyr Gln Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Pro Gly 3540 3545 3550 Arg Trp Gln Cys Asp Tyr Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu 3555 3560 3565 Glu Ser Cys Thr Pro Arg Pro Cys Ser Glu Ser Glu Phe Phe Cys Ala 3570 3580 Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Ala Gly Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp His Asp 585 3590 3595 3600 Cys Ala Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Lys Asp Cys Thr Pro Arg Cys Asp Met 3605 3610 3615 Asp Gln Phe Gln Cys Lys Ser Gly His Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Pro 3625 3630 3620 Cys Asp Ala Asp Ala Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Ala Cys 3635 3640 3645 Gly Thr Gly Val Arg Thr Cys Pro Leu Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Asn Asn 3650 3655 3660 Thr Leu Cys Lys Pro Leu Ala Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp Cys 665 3670 3675 3680 Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Asn Pro Glu Glu Cys Ala Arg Phe Ile Cys 3685 3690 3695 Pro Pro Asn Arg Pro Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asp Arg Val Cys Leu Trp 3700 3705 3710Ile Gly Arg Gln Cys Asp Gly Val Asp Asn Cys Gly Asp Gly Thr Asp 3715 3720 3725Glu Glu Asp Cys Glu Pro Pro Thr Ala Gln Asn Pro His Cys Lys Asp 3730 3735 3740 Lys Lys Glu Phe Leu Cys Arg Asn Gln Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg Cys Asn Met Phe Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Asp 3765 3770 3775 Cys Ser Ile Asp Pro Lys Leu Thr Ser Cys Ala Thr Asn Ala Ser Met 3780 3785 3790 Cys Gly Asp Glu Ala Arg Cys Val Arg Thr Glu Lys Ala Ala Tyr Cys 3795 3800 3805 Ala Cys Arg Ser Gly Phe His Thr Val Pro Gly Gln Pro Gly Cys Gln 3810 3815 3820 Asp Ile Asn Glu Cys Leu Arg Phe Gly Thr Cys Ser Gln Leu Trp Asn 3830 3835 Lys Pro Lys Gly Gly His Leu Cys Ser Cys Ala Arg Asn Phe Met Lys 3845 3850 3855 Thr His Asn Thr Cys Lys Ala Glu Gly Ser Glu Tyr Gln Val Leu Tyr 3860 3865 3870 Ile Ala Asp Asp Asn Glu Ile Arg Ser Leu Phe Pro Gly His Pro His 3875 3880 3885 Ser Ala Tyr Glu Gln Thr Phe Gln Gly Asp Glu Ser Val Arg Ile Asp 3890 3895 3900 Ala Met Asp Val His Val Lys Ala Gly Arg Val Tyr Trp Thr Asn Trp 905 3910 3915 3920 His Thr Gly Thr Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ser Leu Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro Pro 3925 3930 3935 Thr Thr Ser Asn Arg His Arg Arg Gln Ile Asp Arg Gly Val Thr His 3940 3945 Leu Asn Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys Met Pro Arg Gly Ile Ala Ile Asp Trp 3955 3960 3965 Val Ala Gly Asn Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp Ser Gly Arg Asp Val Ile Glu 3975 Val Ala Gln Met Lys Gly Glu Asn Arg Lys Thr Leu Ile Ser Gly Met 985 3990 3995 4000 Ile Asp Glu Pro His Ala Ile Val Val Asp Pro Leu Arg Gly Thr Met 4005 4010 4015 Tyr Trp Ser Asp Trp Gly Asn His Pro Lys Ile Glu Thr Ala Ala Met 4020 4025 4030 Asp Gly Thr Leu Arg Glu Thr Leu Val Gln Asp Asn Ile Gln Trp Pro 4035 4040 4045 Thr Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Tyr His Asn Glu Arg Leu Tyr Trp Ala Asp 4055 4060 Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Ile Gly Ser Ile Arg Leu Asn Gly Thr Asp Pro 4075 4080 Ile Val Ala Ala Asp Ser Lys Arg Gly Leu Ser His Pro Phe Ser Ile 4085 4090 Asp Val Phe Glu Asp Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Val Thr Tyr Ile Asn Asn Arg 4105 Val Phe Lys Ile His Lys Phe Gly His Ser Pro Leu Tyr Asn Leu Thr 4115 4120 4125 Gly Gly Leu Ser His Ala Ser Asp Val Val Leu Tyr His Gln His Lys 4135 4140 Gln Pro Glu Val Thr Asn Pro Cys Asp Arg Lys Lys Cys Glu Trp Leu 145 4150 4155 Cys Leu Leu Ser Pro Ser Gly Pro Val Cys Thr Cys Pro Asn Gly Lys 4165 4170 4175 Arg Leu Asp Asn Gly Thr Cys Val Pro Val Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Pro 4180 4185 4190 Pro Asp Ala Pro Arg Pro Gly Thr Cys Thr Leu Gln Cys Phe Asn Gly 4195 4200 4205 Gly Ser Cys Phe Leu Asn Ala Arg Arg Gln Pro Lys Cys Arg Cys Gln 4215 Pro Arg Tyr Thr Gly Asp Lys Cys Glu Leu Asp Gln Cys Trp Glu Tyr

4230 4235 Cys His Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ala Ala Ser Pro Ser Gly Met Pro Thr 4245 4250 4255 Cys Arg Cys Pro Thr Gly Phe Thr Gly Pro Lys Cys Thr Ala Gln Val 4260 4265 Cys Ala Gly Tyr Cys Ser Asn Asn Ser Thr Cys Thr Val Asn Gln Gly 4280 4275 4285 Asn Gln Pro Gln Cys Arg Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Leu Gly Asp Arg Cys 4290 4295 4300 Gln Tyr Arg Gln Cys Ser Gly Phe Cys Glu Asn Phe Gly Thr Cys Gln 305 4310 4315 Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Arg Gln Cys Arg Cys Thr Val Tyr Phe Glu 4325 4330 4335 Gly Pro Arg Cys Glu Val Asn Lys Cys Ser Arg Cys Leu Gln Gly Ala 4340 4345 4350 Cys Val Val Asn Lys Gln Thr Gly Asp Val Thr Cys Asn Cys Thr Asp 4355 4360 4365 Gly Arg Val Ala Pro Ser Cys Leu Thr Cys Ile Asp His Cys Ser Asn 4370 4375 4380 Gly Gly Ser Cys Thr Met Asn Ser Lys Met Met Pro Glu Cys Gln Cys 385 4390 4395 4400 Pro Pro His Met Thr Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Glu Gln Val Val Ser Gln 4405 4410 4415 Gln Gln Pro Gly His Met Ala Ser Ile Leu Ile Pro Leu Leu Leu 4420 4425 4430 Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Ala Gly Val Val Phe Trp Tyr Lys Arg Arg 4435 4440 4445Val Arg Gly Ala Lys Gly Phe Gln His Gln Arg Met Thr Asn Gly Ala 4450 4455 4460Met Asn Val Glu Ile Gly Asn Pro Thr Tyr Lys Met Tyr Glu Gly Gly 465 4470 4475 4480 Glu Pro Asp Asp Val Gly Gly Leu Leu Asp Ala Asp Phe Ala Leu Asp 4485 4490 4495 Pro Asp Lys Pro Thr Asn Phe Thr Asn Pro Val Tyr Ala Thr Leu Tyr 4500 4505 4510 Met Gly Gly His Gly Ser Arg His Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Asp Glu Lys  $4515 \hspace{1.5cm} 4520 \hspace{1.5cm} 4525$ Arg Glu Leu Leu Gly Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp Glu Ile Gly Asp Pro Leu 4535 545

GCTAC	:AATC	C AT	CTGG	STCTC	: СТС	CAGC	TCC	TTCT	TTCI	GC A	AC F		GG A	_	_	55
												GTC Val				103
ACA Thr	GAC Asp	GCC Ala	TCA Ser	GTC Val 25	TCT Ser	GGA Gly	AAA Lys	CCG Pro	CAG Gln 30	TAT Tyr	ATG Met	GTT Val	CTG Leu	GTC Val 35	CCC Pro	151
												GTC Val				199
												GAG Glu 65				247
												AAT Asn				295
												AAT Asn				343
												GAA Glu				391
												GTC Val				439
												AAA Lys 145				487
												TTG Leu				535
												CAA Gln				583
										Ser		CCC Pro				631
				Gly					Val						GGT Gly	679
GGA	AGG	ACA	GAG	CAC	CCT	TTC	ACC	GTG	GAG	GAA	TTT	GTT	СТТ	CCC	AAG	727

Gly	Arg	Thr 215	Glu	His	Pro	Phe	Thr 220	Val	Glu	Glu	Phe	Val 225	Leu	Pro	Lys	
												ATC Ile				775
												GGG Gly				823
												AGT Ser				871
												AAA Lys				919
												AAA Lys 305				967
												CAC His				1015
												GGA Gly				1063
												GTG Val				1111
				_		_						GTG Val			_	1159
												TTC Phe 385				1207
	-											GAG Glu				1255
	Gln										Gly	ACC Thr				1303
					Lys					Cys					TGG Trp	1351
				His					His					Val	TTC	1399

FIG. 7a

TCC Ser	CCA Pro	AGC Ser 455	AAG Lys	AGC Ser	TTT Phe	GTC Val	CAC His 460	CTT Leu	GAG Glu	CCC Pro	ATG Met	TCT Ser 465	CAT His	GAA Glu	CTA Leu	1447
CCC Pro	TGT Cys 470	GGC Gly	CAT His	ACT Thr	CAG Gln	ACA Thr 475	GTC Val	CAG Gln	GCA Ala	CAT His	TAT Tyr 480	ATT Ile	CTG Leu	AAT Asn	GGA Gly	1495
GGC Gly 485	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	GGG Gly	CTG Leu 490	Lys	AAG Lys	CTC Leu	TCC Ser	TTT Phe 495	TAT Tyr	TAT Tyr	CTG Leu	ATA Ile	ATG Met 500	1543
GCA Ala	AAG Lys	GGA Gly	GGC Gly	ATT Ile 505	GTC Val	CGA Arg	ACT Thr	GGG Gly	ACT Thr 510	CAT His	GGA Gly	CTG Leu	CTT Leu	GTG Val 515	AAG Lys	1591
CAG Gln	GAA Glu	GAC Asp	ATG Met 520	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	CAT His	TTT Phe	TCC Ser 525	ATC Ile	TCA Ser	ATC Ile	CCT Pro	GTG Val 530	AAG Lys	TCA Ser	1639
GAC Asp	ATT Ile	GCT Ala 535	CCT Pro	GTC Val	GCT Ala	CGG Arg	TTG Leu 540	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	TAT Tyr	GCT Ala	GTT Val 545	TTA Leu	CCT Pro	ACC Thr	1687
GGG Gly	GAC Asp 550	GTG Val	ATT Ile	GGG Gly	GAT Asp	TCT Ser 555	GCA Ala	AAA Lys	TAT Tyr	GAT Asp	GTT Val 560	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	TGT Cys	CTG Leu	1735
GCC Ala 565	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	GTG Val	GAT Asp	TTG Leu 570	AGC Ser	TTC Phe	AGC Ser	CCA Pro	TCA Ser 575	CAA Gln	AGT Ser	CTC Leu	CCA Pro	GCC Ala 580	1783
TCA Ser	CAC His	GCC Ala	CAC His	CTG Leu 585	CGA Arg	GTC Val	ACA Thr	GCG Ala	GCT Ala 590	CCT Pro	CAG Gln	TCC Ser	GTC Val	TGC Cys 595	GCC Ala	1831
CTC Leu	CGT Arg	GCT Ala	GTG Val 600	GAC Asp	CAA Gln	AGC Ser	GTG Val	CTG Leu 605	CTC Leu	ATG Met	AAG Lys	CCT Pro	GAT Asp 610	GCT Ala	GAG Glu	1879
CTC Leu	TCG Ser	GCG Ala 615	TCC Ser	TCG Ser	GTT Val	TAC Tyr	AAC Asn 620	CTG Leu	CTA Leu	CCA Pro	GAA Glu	AAG Lys 625	GAC Asp	CTC Leu	ACT Thr	1927
GGC Gly	TTC Phe 630	CCT Pro	GGG Gly	CCT Pro	TTG Leu	AAT Asn 635	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	GAC Asp	GAT Asp	GAA Glu 640	GAC Asp	TGC Cys	ATC Ile	AAT Asn	1975
CGT Arg 645	CAT His	AAT Asn	GTC Val	TAT Tyr	ATT Ile 650	TAA Asn	GGA Gly	ATC Ile	ACA Thr	TAT Tyr 655	ACT Thr	CCA Pro	GTA Val	TCA Ser	AGT Ser 660	2023
ACA Thr	AAT Asn	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	GAT Asp 665	ATG Met	TAC Tyr	AGC Ser	TTC Phe	CTA Leu 670	GAG Glu	GAC Asp	ATG Met	GGC Gly	TTA Leu 675	AAG Lys	2071
GCA Ala	TTC Phe	ACC Thr	AAC Asn 680	TCA Ser	AAG Lys	ATT Ile	CGT Arg	AAA Lys 685	CCC Pro	AAA Lys	ATG Met	TGT Cys	CCA Pro 690	CAG Gln	CTT Leu	2119

FIG. 7a

#### 8449-128

# (SHEET 44 OF 81 )

CAA Gln	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr 695	GAA Glu	ATG Met	CAT His	GGA Gly	CCT Pro 700	GAA Glu	GGT Gly	CTA Leu	CGT Arg	GTA Val 705	GGT Gly	TTT Phe	TAT Tyr	2167
GAG Glu	TCA Ser 710	GAT Asp	GTA Val	ATG Met	GGA Gly	AGA Arg 715	GGC Gly	CAT His	GCA Ala	CGC Arg	CTG Leu 720	GTG Val	CAT His	GTT Val	GAA Glu	2215
GAG Glu 725	CCT Pro	CAC His	ACG Thr	GAG Glu	ACC Thr 730	GTA Val	CGA Arg	AAG Lys	TAC Tyr	TTC Phe 735	CCT Pro	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	TGG Trp	ATC Ile 740	2263
TGG Trp	GAT Asp	TTG Leu	GTG Val	GTG Val 745	GTA Val	AAC Asn	TCA Ser	GCA Ala	GGG Gly 750	GTG Val	GCT Ala	GAG Glu	GTA Val	GGA Gly 755	GTA Val	2311
ACA Thr	GTC Val	CCT Pro	GAC Asp 760	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	ACC Thr	GAG Glu	TGG Trp 765	AAG Lys	GCA Ala	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	TTC Phe 770	TGC Cys	CTG Leu	2359
TCT Ser	GAA Glu	GAT Asp 775	GCT Ala	GGA Gly	CTT Leu	GGT Gly	ATC Ile 780	TCT Ser	TCC Ser	ACT Thr	GCC Ala	TCT Ser 785	CTC Leu	CGA Arg	GCC Ala	2407
TTC Phe	CAG Gln 790	CCC Pro	TTC Phe	TTT Phe	GTG Val	GAG Glu 795	CTT Leu	ACA Thr	ATG Met	CCT Pro	TAC Tyr 800	TCT Ser	GTG Val	ATT Ile	CGT Arg	2455
GGA Gly 805	GAG Glu	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	ACA Thr	CTC Leu 810	AAG Lys	GCC Ala	ACG Thr	GTC Val	CTA Leu 815	AAC Asn	TAC Tyr	CTT Leu	CCC Pro	AAA Lys 820	2503
TGC Cys	ATC Ile	CGG Arg	GTC Val	AGT Ser 825	GTG Val	CAG Gln	CTG Leu	GAA Glu	GCC Ala 830	TCT Ser	CCC Pro	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	CTT Leu 835	GCT Ala	2551
GTC Val	CCA Pro	GTG Val	GAG Glu 840	AAG Lys	GAA Glu	CAA Gln	GCG Ala	CCT Pro 845	CAC His	TGC Cys	ATC Ile	TGT Cys	GCA Ala 850	AAC Asn	GGG Gly	2599 .
CGG Arg	CAA Gln	ACT Thr 855	GTG Val	TCC Ser	TGG Trp	GCA Ala	GTA Val 860	ACC Thr	CCA Pro	AAG Lys	TCA Ser	TTA Leu 865	GGA Gly	AAT Asn	GTG Val	2647
AAT Asn	TTC Phe 870	ACT Thr	GTG Val	AGC Ser	GCA Ala	GAG Glu 875	GCA Ala	CTA Leu	GAG Glu	TCT Ser	CAA Gln 880	GAG Glu	CTG Leu	TGT Cys	GGG Gly	2695
ACT Thr 885	GAG Glu	GTG Val	CCT Pro	TCA Ser	GTT Val 890	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	CAC His	GGA Gly	AGG Arg 895	AAA Lys	GAC Asp	ACA Thr	GTC Val	ATC Ile 900	2743
AAG Lys	CCT Pro	CTG Leu	TTG Leu	GTT Val 905	GAA Glu	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	CTA Leu 910	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	GAA Glu	ACA Thr	ACA Thr 915	TTC Phe	2791
AAC Asn	TCC Ser	CTA Leu	CTT Leu 920	TGT Cys	CCA Pro	TCA Ser	GGT Gly	GGT Gly 925	GAG Glu	GTT Val	TCT Ser	GAA Glu	GAA Glu 930	TTA Leu	TCC Ser	2839

FIG. 7a

#### 8449-128

### (SHEET 45 OF 81)

CTG Leu	AAA Lys	CTG Leu 935	CCA Pro	CCA Pro	TAA Asn	GTG Val	GTA Val 940	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	TCT Ser	GCC Ala	CGA Arg 945	GCT Ala	TCT Ser	GTC Val	2887
TCA Ser	GTT Val 950	TTG Leu	GGA Gly	GAC Asp	ATA Ile	TTA Leu 955	GGC Gly	TCT Ser	GCC Ala	ATG Met	CAA Gln 960	AAC Asn	ACA Thr	CAA Gln	AAT Asn	2935
					TAT Tyr 970											2983
					GTA Val											3031
		Glu			TCC Ser		Ala					Asn				3079
	Arg				TAC Tyr	Lys					Ser					3127
Gly					AGG Arg					Thr						3175
				Phe	GCC Ala 1050				Ala					Asp		3223
			Thr		GCC Ala			Trp					Gln			3271
		Cys			AGC Ser		Gly		Leu			Asn		Ile		3319
	Gly		Glu		GAA Glu	Val		Leu					Thr			3367
Leu		Glu			Leu		Val			Pro		Val			GCC Ala	3415
	Phe			Glu		Ala					Gln				CAT His 1140	3463
					Thr					ı Ala					C CTG Leu	3511
				Asp					ı Val					ı Ası	r GAG n Glu	3559

GAA Glu	Ala					Asn					Glu					3607
CCC . Pro					Gly					Pro						3655
GAG Glu 1205				Thr		Tyr			Leu					Ala		3703
CCA Pro			Thr					Thr					Ile			3751
TGG Trp		Thr					Ala					Ser				3799
GAC Asp	Thr					His					Tyr					3847
Phe					AAG Lys					Thr						3895
				Lys	TTC Phe 1290				Asn					Leu		3943
			Ser		CCA Pro			Pro								3991
		Glu		Cys	GTC Val		Leu		Thr			Lys		Asn		4039
	Pro		Lys			Phe					Gly		Gln		CTG Leu	4087
Pro					Glu		Lys					Phe		_	TCC Ser	4135
CTA Leu 1365	AGT Ser	GTC Val	AGT Ser	TAC Tyr	ACA Thr 1370	Gly	AGC Ser	CGC	TCT Ser	GCC Ala	Ser	AAC Asn	: ATC	G GCG : Ala	ATC Ile 1380	4183
					Val					Pro					A GTG Val	4231
			-	Arç					Ser					l Se	C AGC r Ser	4279

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	CAT His				Leu					Asn				4327
Leu	TTC Phe 1430			Leu		Asp		-	Val		 			4375
	ATA Ile	 	Val					Glu			 	Ala		4423
	GAG Glu	 Asn					Lys				 	TGA	AGACCA	4474
	GGCT(	 									 GAA (	GACA	CGTGTT	4534 4577

Ser Val Ser Gly Lys Pro Gln Tyr Met Val Leu Val Pro Ser Leu Leu His Thr Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Gly Cys Val Leu Leu Ser Tyr Leu Asn 25 20 Glu Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ala Ser Leu Glu Ser Val Arg Gly Asn Arg Ser Leu Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ala Glu Asn Asp Val Leu His Cys Val 55 Ala Phe Ala Val Pro Lys Ser Ser Ser Asn Glu Glu Val Met Phe Leu 70 Thr Val Gln Val Lys Gly Pro Thr Gln Glu Phe Lys Lys Arg Thr Thr 8.5 90 Val Met Val Lys Asn Glu Asp Ser Leu Val Phe Val Gln Thr Asp Lys 100 105 Ser Ile Tyr Lys Pro Gly Gln Thr Val Lys Phe Arg Val Val Ser Met 120 125 Asp Glu Asn Phe His Pro Leu Asn Glu Leu Ile Pro Leu Val Tyr Ile 135 140 Gln Asp Pro Lys Gly Asn Arg Ile Ala Gln Trp Gln Ser Phe Gln Leu 150 155 Glu Gly Gly Leu Lys Gln Phe Ser Phe Pro Leu Ser Ser Glu Pro Phe 170 175 165 Gln Gly Ser Tyr Lys Val Val Gln Lys Lys Ser Gly Gly Arg Thr 180 185 190 Glu His Pro Phe Thr Val Glu Glu Phe Val Leu Pro Lys Phe Glu Val 200 Gln Val Thr Val Pro Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Leu Glu Glu Glu Met Asn 215 Val Ser Val Cys Gly Leu Tyr Thr Tyr Gly Lys Pro Val Pro Gly His 230 235 Val Thr Val Ser Ile Cys Arg Lys Tyr Ser Asp Ala Ser Asp Cys His 245 250 Gly Glu Asp Ser Gln Ala Phe Cys Glu Lys Phe Ser Gly Gln Leu Asn 265 Ser His Gly Cys Phe Tyr Gln Gln Val Lys Thr Lys Val Phe Gln Leu 275 280 285 Lys Arg Lys Glu Tyr Glu Met Lys Leu His Thr Glu Ala Gln Ile Gln 295 Glu Glu Gly Thr Val Val Glu Leu Thr Gly Arg Gln Ser Ser Glu Ile 310 315 Thr Arg Thr Ile Thr Lys Leu Ser Phe Val Lys Val Asp Ser His Phe 330 Arg Gln Gly Ile Pro Phe Phe Gly Gln Val Arg Leu Val Asp Gly Lys 345 Gly Val Pro Ile Pro Asn Lys Val Ile Phe Ile Arg Gly Asn Glu Ala 360 Asn Tyr Tyr Ser Asn Ala Thr Thr Asp Glu His Gly Leu Val Gln Phe 375 380 Ser Ile Asn Thr Thr Asn Val Met Gly Thr Ser Leu Thr Val Arg Val 395 390 Asn Tyr Lys Asp Arg Ser Pro Cys Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Trp Val Ser Glu .410 Glu His Glu Glu Ala His His Thr Ala Tyr Leu Val Phe Ser Pro Ser 425 420 Lys Ser Phe Val His Leu Glu Pro Met Ser His Glu Leu Pro Cys Gly 440 His Thr Gln Thr Val Gln Ala His Tyr Ile Leu Asn Gly Gly Thr Leu 455 Leu Gly Leu Lys Lys Leu Ser Phe Tyr Tyr Leu Ile Met Ala Lys Gly

FIG. 7b

```
470
                                    475
Gly Ile Val Arg Thr Gly Thr His Gly Leu Leu Val Lys Gln Glu Asp
            485
                               490
Met Lys Gly His Phe Ser Ile Ser Ile Pro Val Lys Ser Asp Ile Ala
         500
                             505
Pro Val Ala Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Ala Val Leu Pro Thr Gly Asp Val
                         520
                                    525
Ile Gly Asp Ser Ala Lys Tyr Asp Val Glu Asn Cys Leu Ala Asn Lys
                     535
                                       540
Val Asp Leu Ser Phe Ser Pro Ser Gln Ser Leu Pro Ala Ser His Ala
                 550
                                    555
His Leu Arg Val Thr Ala Ala Pro Gln Ser Val Cys Ala Leu Arg Ala
           565
                                570
Val Asp Gln Ser Val Leu Leu Met Lys Pro Asp Ala Glu Leu Ser Ala
          580
                             585
Ser Ser Val Tyr Asn Leu Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Leu Thr Gly Phe Pro
                       600
Gly Pro Leu Asn Asp Gln Asp Asp Glu Asp Cys Ile Asn Arg His Asn
   610 615
Val Tyr Ile Asn Gly Ile Thr Tyr Thr Pro Val Ser Ser Thr Asn Glu
                  630
                                   635
Lys Asp Met Tyr Ser Phe Leu Glu Asp Met Gly Leu Lys Ala Phe Thr
             645
                                 650
Asn Ser Lys Ile Arg Lys Pro Lys Met Cys Pro Gln Leu Gln Gln Tyr
                             665
Glu Met His Gly Pro Glu Gly Leu Arg Val Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ser Asp
                         680
                                            685
Val Met Gly Arg Gly His Ala Arg Leu Val His Val Glu Glu Pro His
                     695
                                         700
Thr Glu Thr Val Arg Lys Tyr Phe Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Trp Asp Leu
               710
                                     715
Val Val Val Asn Ser Ala Gly Val Ala Glu Val Gly Val Thr Val Pro
       725 730 735
Asp Thr Ile Thr Glu Trp Lys Ala Gly Ala Phe Cys Leu Ser Glu Asp
                             745
Ala Gly Leu Gly Ile Ser Ser Thr Ala Ser Leu Arg Ala Phe Gln Pro
                          760
                                            765
Phe Phe Val Glu Leu Thr Met Pro Tyr Ser Val Ile Arg Gly Glu Ala
                      775
                                         780
Phe Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Val Leu Asn Tyr Leu Pro Lys Cys Ile Arg
                  790
                                     795
Val Ser Val Gln Leu Glu Ala Ser Pro Ala Phe Leu Ala Val Pro Val
             805
                                810
Glu Lys Glu Gln Ala Pro His Cys Ile Cys Ala Asn Gly Arg Gln Thr
                            825
        820
Val Ser Trp Ala Val Thr Pro Lys Ser Leu Gly Asn Val Asn Phe Thr
  835
                       840
Val Ser Ala Glu Ala Leu Glu Ser Gln Glu Leu Cys Gly Thr Glu Val
                      855
                                         860
Pro Ser Val Pro Glu His Gly Arg Lys Asp Thr Val Ile Lys Pro Leu
                  870
                                     875
Leu Val Glu Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Lys Glu Thr Thr Phe Asn Ser Leu
              885
                                 890
Leu Cys Pro Ser Gly Gly Glu Val Ser Glu Glu Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu
          900
                              905
Pro Pro Asn Val Val Glu Glu Ser Ala Arg Ala Ser Val Ser Val Leu
                         920
                                      925
     915
Gly Asp Ile Leu Gly Ser Ala Met Gln Asn Thr Gln Asn Leu Leu Gln
```

FIG. 7b

```
Met Pro Tyr Gly Cys Gly Glu Gln Asn Met Val Leu Phe Ala Pro Asn
               950
945
                            955
Ile Tyr Val Leu Asp Tyr Leu Asn Glu Thr Gln Gln Leu Thr Pro Glu
               965
                         970 975
Val Lys Ser Lys Ala Ile Gly Tyr Leu Asn Thr Gly Tyr Gln Arg Gln
        980 985
Leu Asn Tyr Lys His Tyr Asp Gly Ser Tyr Ser Thr Phe Gly Glu Arg
995 1000 1005
Tyr Gly Arg Asn Gln Gly Asn Thr Trp Leu Thr Ala Phe Val Leu Lys
1010 1015 1020
Thr Phe Ala Gln Ala Arg Ala Tyr Ile Phe Ile Asp Glu Ala His Ile
025 1030 1035 1040
Thr Gln Ala Leu Ile Trp Leu Ser Gln Arg Gln Lys Asp Asn Gly Cys
              1045 1050
Phe Arg Ser Ser Gly Ser Leu Leu Asn Asn Ala Ile Lys Gly Gly Val
         1060 1065 1070
Glu Asp Glu Val Thr Leu Ser Ala Tyr Ile Thr Ile Ala Leu Leu Glu
1075 1080 1085
Ile Pro Leu Thr Val Thr His Pro Val Val Arg Asn Ala Leu Phe Cys
 1090 1095 1100
Leu Glu Ser Ala Trp Lys Thr Ala Gln Glu Gly Asp His Gly Ser His
105 1110 1115 1120
Val Tyr Thr Lys Ala Leu Leu Ala Tyr Ala Phe Ala Leu Ala Gly Asn
     1125 1130 1135
Gln Asp Lys Arg Lys Glu Val Leu Lys Ser Leu Asn Glu Glu Ala Val
          1140 1145 1150
Lys Lys Asp Asn Ser Val His Trp Glu Arg Pro Gln Lys Pro Lys Ala
1155 1160 1165
Pro Val Gly His Phe Tyr Glu Pro Gln Ala Pro Ser Ala Glu Val Glu
                     1175 1180
Met Thr Ser Tyr Val Leu Leu Ala Tyr Leu Thr Ala Gln Pro Ala Pro
185 1190 1195
Thr Ser Glu Asp Leu Thr Ser Ala Thr Asn Ile Val Lys Trp Ile Thr
           1205 1210 1215
Lys Gln Gln Asn Ala Gln Gly Gly Phe Ser Ser Thr Gln Asp Thr Val
          1220 1225 1230
Val Ala Leu His Ala Leu Ser Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Thr Phe Thr Arg
  1235 1240 1245
Thr Gly Lys Ala Ala Gln Val Thr Ile Gln Ser Ser Gly Thr Phe Ser
 1250 1255 1260
Ser Lys Phe Gln Val Asp Asn Asn Asn Arg Leu Leu Gln Gln Val
265 1270 1275 1280
Ser Leu Pro Glu Leu Pro Gly Glu Tyr Ser Met Lys Val Thr Gly Glu
1285 1290 1295
Gly Cys Val Tyr Leu Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Asn Ile Leu Pro Glu
1300 1305 1310

Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln Thr Leu Pro Gln Thr
1315 1320 1325

Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu Ser Val
1330 1335 1340

Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile Val Asp Val
345 1350 1355 1360

Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr Val Lys Met Leu
1365 1370 1375

Glu Arg Ser Asn His Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Ser Ser Asn His Val
1380 1385 1390

Leu Ile Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val Ser Asn Gln Thr Leu Ser Leu Phe Phe
1395 1400 1405
                          1400
```

Thr Val Leu Gln Asp Val Pro Val Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Ala Ile Val 1410 1415 1420 Lys Val Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Glu Thr Asp Glu Phe Ala Ile Ala Glu Tyr 425 1430 1435 1440 Asn Ala Pro Cys Ser Lys Asp Leu Gly Asn Ala 1445 1450

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CGCCTCCTCC CA TTCGCCCGGG GA TGGATTTCGG GGG CTACCTCTTC ACG	CCCICCAA AGGC ATTGTGCA TTTT GGGGGAAA GAGC CAGGGGGC GCAC CCACGCCC CTGG AGGAGGAA AAGG	TCCCCT ACCCGGT IGCAGC CGGAGGC AGCGAG GAGTGAA CCCCGT CAGCAGG IGCGCT TTGCCGA GGGACC CCCCAAC	GGA AACAAGGGGA G CCA CGCCCCCAC C GGC TCCGAGATGG G GCG GGGGGGTGGG G CCC TCCCCAAGGG G AGG AAAGAATAAG A TGG GGGGGGTGAA G GCC CACACC ATG C Met L	CCCCCTCCC 120 GCTGTGAGC 180 TGAAGGGTT 240 CTCGGAACT 300 ACAGAGAAG 360 GAGAGAAG 420
CCG CCG TTG C Pro Pro Leu Le 5	TC CTG CTG CT eu Leu Leu Le 10	G CCC CTG CTC 1 Pro Leu Leu	TCA GCT CTG GTC Ser Ala Leu Val 15	GCG GCG 523 Ala Ala
GCT ATC GAC GG Ala Ile Asp A 20	CC CCT AAG AC la Pro Lys Th 25	Cys Ser Pro	AAG CAG TTT GCC Lys Gln Phe Ala 30	TGC AGA 571 Cys Arg 35
GAT CAA ATA AG Asp Gln Ile Ti	CC TGT ATC TC or Cys Ile Se 40	A AAG GGC TGG of Lys Gly Trp .	CGG TGC GAC GGT Arg Cys Asp Gly	GAG AGG 619 Glu Arg 50
GAC TGC CCA GA Asp Cys Pro As 55	sp Gly Ser As	C GAG GCC CCT of Glu Ala Pro 6	GAG ATT TGT CCA Glu Ile Cys Pro 65	CAG AGT 667 Gln Ser
AAG GCC CAG CC Lys Ala Gln Ai 70	GA TGC CAG CC cg Cys Gln Pro	A AAC GAG CAT A Asn Glu His A 75	AAC TGC CTG GGT Asn Cys Leu Gly 80	ACT GAG 715 Thr Glu
CTG TGT GTT CC Leu Cys Val Pr 85	CC ATG TCC CGC co Met Ser Arc 90	C CTC TGC AAT o	GGG GTC CAG GAC Gly Val Gln Asp 95	TGC ATG 763 Cys Met
GAC GGC TCA GA Asp Gly Ser As 100	AT GAG GGG CCG sp Glu Gly Pro 105	His Cys Arg	GAG CTC CAA GGC . Glu Leu Gln Gly . 110	AAC TGC 811 Asn Cys . 115
TCT CGC CTG GG Ser Arg Leu Gl	GC TGC CAG CAG Ly Cys Gln Hi: 120	C CAT TGT GTC ( G His Cys Val : 125	CCC ACA CTC GAT	GGG CCC 859 ' Gly Pro 130
ACC TGC TAC TO Thr Cys Tyr Cy	ys Asn Ser Se:	C TTT CAG CTT ( Phe Gln Leu ( 140	CAG GCA GAT GGC . Gln Ala Asp Gly 145	AAG ACC 907 Lys Thr
TGC AAA GAT TI Cys Lys Asp Ph 150	TT GAT GAG TGO ne Asp Glu Cy:	C TCA GTG TAC ( S Ser Val Tyr ( 155	GGC ACC TGC AGC Gly Thr Cys Ser 160	CAG CTA 955 Gln Leu
TGC ACC AAC AC Cys Thr Asn Th	CA GAC GGC TCC or Asp Gly Se: 170	Phe Ile Cys	GGC TGT GTT GAA Gly Cys Val Glu 175	GGA TAC 1003 Gly Tyr
CTC CTG CAG CC Leu Leu Gln Pr 180	CG GAT AAC CGC CO Asp Asn Arc 185	g Ser Cys Lys .	GCC AAG AAC GAG Ala Lys Asn Glu 190	CCA GTA 1051 Pro Val 195

GAC Asp	CGG Arg	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	GTG Val 200	CTG Leu	TTG Leu	ATA Ile	GCC Ala	AAC Asn 205	TCC Ser	CAG Gln	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	TTG Leu 210	GCC Ala	1099
ACG Thr	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	AGT Ser 215	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	GTG Val	TCT Ser 220	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	ACA Thr	CCT Pro	ACG Thr 225	AGC Ser	ACG Thr	1147
CGG Arg	CAG Gln	ACC Thr 230	ACA Thr	GCC Ala	ATG Met	GAC Asp	TTC Phe 235	AGC Ser	TAT Tyr	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	GAG Glu 240	ACC Thr	GTA Val	TGC Cys	1195
TGG Trp	GTG Val 245	CAT His	GTT Val	GGG Gly	GAC Asp	AGT Ser 250	GCT Ala	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	ACG Thr	CAG Gln 255	CTC Leu	AAG Lys	TGT Cys	GCC Ala	1243
CGC Arg 260	ATG Met	CCT Pro	GGC Gly	CTA Leu	AAG Lys 265	GGC Gly	TTC Phe	GTG Val	GAT Asp	GAG Glu 270	CAC His	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	ATC Ile 275	1291
TCC Ser	CTC Leu	AGT Ser	CTG Leu	CAC His 280	CAC His	GTG Val	GAA Glu	CAG Gln	ATG Met 285	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	GAC Asp	TGG Trp	CTG Leu 290	ACA Thr	1339
GGC Gly	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	TAC Tyr 295	TTT Phe	GTG Val	GAT Asp	GAC Asp	ATC Ile 300	GAT Asp	GAT Asp	AGG Arg	ATC Ile	TTT Phe 305	GTC Val	TGC Cys	1387
AAC Asn	AGA Arg	AAT Asn 310	GGG Gly	GAC Asp	ACA Thr	TGT Cys	GTC Val 315	ACA Thr	TTG Leu	CTA Leu	GAC Asp	CTG Leu 320	GAA Glu	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	1435
AAC Asn	CCC Pro 325	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	ATT Ile	GCC Ala	CTG Leu 330	GAC Asp	CCT Pro	GCC Ala	ATG Met	GGG Gly 335	AAG Lys	GTG Val	TTT Phe	TTC Phe	1483
ACT Thr 340	GAC Asp	TAT Tyr	GGG Gly	CAG Gln	ATC Ile 345	CCA Pro	AAG Lys	GTG Val	GAA Glu	CGC Arg 350	TGT Cys	GAC Asp	ATG Met	GAT Asp	GGG Gly 355	1531
CAG Gln	AAC Asn	CGC Arg	ACC Thr	AAG Lys 360	CTC Leu	GTC Val	GAC Asp	AGC Ser	AAG Lys 365	ATT Ile	GTG Val	TTT Phe	CCT Pro	CAT His 370	GGC Gly	1579
ATC Ile	ACG Thr	CTG Leu	GAC Asp 375	CTG Leu	GTC Val	AGC Ser	CGC Arg	CTT Leu 380	GTC Val	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	GCA Ala	GAT Asp 385	GCC Ala	TAT Tyr	1627
CTG Leu	GAC Asp	TAT Tyr 390	ATT Ile	GAA Glu	GTG Val	GTG Val	GAC Asp 395	TAT Tyr	GAG Glu	GGC Gly	AAG Lys	GGC Gly 400	CGC Arg	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	1675
ATC Ile	ATC Ile 405	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	CTG Leu	ATT Ile 410	GAG Glu	CAC His	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	GGC Gly 415	CTG Leu	ACT Thr	GTG Val	TTT Phe	1723
GAG Glu 420	AAT Asn	TAT Tyr	CTC Leu	TAT Tyr	GCC Ala 425	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	TCG Ser	GAC Asp	AAT Asn 430	GCC Ala	AAT Asn	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 435	1771

FIG. 8a

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AAG Lys	ACG Thr	AGT Ser	GTG Val	ATC Ile 440	CGT Arg	GTG Val	AAC Asn	CGC Arg	TTT Phe 445	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	ACC Thr	GAG Glu	TAC Tyr 450	CAG Gln	1819
GTT Val	GTC Val	ACC Thr	CGG Arg 455	GTG Val	GAC Asp	AAG Lys	GGT Gly	GGT Gly 460	GCC Ala	CTC Leu	CAC His	ATC Ile	TAC Tyr 465	CAC His	CAG Gln	1867
AGG Arg	CGT Arg	CAG Gln 470	CCC Pro	CGA Arg	GTG Val	AGG Arg	AGC Ser 475	CAT His	GCC Ala	TGT Cys	GAA Glu	AAC Asn 480	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	1915
GGG Gly	AAG Lys 485	CCG Pro	GGT Gly	GGC Gly	TGC Cys	TCT Ser 490	GAC Asp	ATC Ile	TGC Cys	CTG Leu	CTG Leu 495	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	CAC His	1963
AAG Lys 500	GCG Ala	CGG Arg	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	CGC Arg 505	TGC Cys	CGT Arg	TCC Ser	GGC Gly	TTC Phe 510	AGC Ser	CTG Leu	GGC Gly	AGT Ser	GAC Asp 515	2011
GGG Gly	AAG Lys	TCA Ser	TGC Cys	AAG Lys 520	AAG Lys	CCG Pro	GAG Glu	CAT His	GAG Glu 525	CTG Leu	TTC Phe	CTC Leu	GTG Val	TAT Tyr 530	GGC Gly	2059
AAG Lys	GGC Gly	CGG Arg	CCA Pro 535	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	ATC Ile	CGG Arg	GGC Gly 540	ATG Met	GAT Asp	ATG Met	GGG Gly	GCC Ala 545	AAG Lys	GTC Val	2107
CCG Pro	GAT Asp	GAG Glu 550	CAC His	ATG Met	ATC Ile	CCC Pro	ATT Ile 555	GAA Glu	AAC Asn	CTC Leu	ATG Met	AAC Asn 560	CCC Pro	CGA Arg	GCC Ala	2155
CTG Leu	GAC Asp 565	TTC Phe	CAC His	GCT Ala	GAG Glu	ACC Thr 570	GGC Gly	TTC Phe	ATC Ile	TAC Tyr	TTT Phe 575	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	2203
AGC Ser 580	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu	ATT Ile	GGC Gly	CGC Arg 585	CAG Gln	AAG Lys	ATT Ile	GAT Asp	GGC Gly 590	ACT Thr	GAG Glu	CGG Arg	GAG Glu	ACC Thr 595	2251
ATC Ile	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	GAC Asp	GGC Gly 600	ATC Ile	CAC His	AAT Asn	GTG Val	GAG Glu 605	GGT Gly	GTG Val	GCC Ala	GTG Val	GAC Asp 610	TGG Trp	2299
ATG Met	GGA Gly	GAC Asp	AAT Asn 615	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	ACG Thr	GAC Asp 620	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	CCC Pro	AAA Lys	AAG Lys 625	ACA Thr	ATC Ile	2347
AGC Ser	GTG Val	GCC Ala 630	AGG Arg	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	GCT Ala 635	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	CGC Arg	AAG Lys 640	ACT Thr	TTA Leu	ATC Ile	2395
GAG Glu	GGC Gly 645	AAA Lys	ATG Met	ACA Thr	CAC His	CCC Pro 650	AGG Arg	GCT Ala	ATT Ile	GTG Val	GTG Val 655	GAT Asp	CCA Pro	CTC Leu	AAT Asn	2443
GGG Gly 660	TGG Trp	ATG Met	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	ACA Thr 665	GAC Asp	TGG Trp	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	GAC Asp 670	CCC Pro	AAG Lys	GAC Asp	AGT Ser	CGG Arg 675	2491

FIG. 8a

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CGT Arg	GGG Gly	CGG Arg	CTG Leu	GAG Glu 680	AGG Arg	GCG Ala	TGG Trp	ATG Met	GAT Asp 685	GGC Gly	TCA Ser	CAC His	CGA Arg	GAC Asp 690	ATC Ile	2539
TTT Phe	GTC Val	ACC Thr	TCC Ser 695	AAG Lys	ACA Thr	GTG Val	CTT Leu	TGG Trp 700	CCC Pro	AAT Asn	GGG Gly	CTA Leu	AGC Ser 705	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	2587
											TTC Phe					2635
											ATT Ile 735					2683
											CAT His					2731
											CGC Arg					2779
											CGC Arg					2827
											CAG Gln					2875
											AGC Ser 815					2923
											GAG Glu					2971
											TCC Ser					3019
											AAC Asn					3067
			Trp					Asp			TGC Cys		Asp			3115
		Ala					His					Pro			CGA Arg	3163
	Lys					Arg					Arg				GAC Asp 915	3211

FIG. 8a

## (SHEET 56 OF 81)

GGG Gly	GAC Asp	AAT Asn	GAC Asp	TGT Cys 920	GGG Gly	AAC Asn	AGT Ser	GAA Glu	GAT Asp 925	GAG Glu	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	GCC Ala	ACT Thr 930	TGT Cys	3259
								CAG Gln 940								3307
								GAT Asp								3355
								GCC Ala								3403
ACT Thr 980	CAG Gln	TTT Phe	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	AAC Asn 985	TAA Asn	GGC Gly	AGA Arg	TGT Cys	ATC Ile 990	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	TGG Trp	AGA Arg 995	3451
			Asp					GAC Asp					Ala			3499
		Ser					Gln	TTC Phe 1020				Ser				3547
	Pro					Cys		GGG Gly			Asp					3595
Ser					Ala			ACC Thr		Gln						3643
				Thr				CAG Gln	Cys							3691
			Arg					GGG Gly							Ser	3739
		Glu					Gly	GTG Val 1100						Pro		3787
	Lys		Gly										Lys		TGG Trp	3835
Val		Asp					Cys					Asp			AAC Asn	3883
	Glu					Arg					Pro				C AAC n Asn 1155	3931

ACC Thr	TCA Ser	GTC Val	Cys	CTG Leu 160	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	GAC Asp	Lys	CTG Leu 165	TGT Cys	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	Asn	GAC Asp 170	GAC Asp	3979
	GGC Gly	Asp					Gly					Gln				4027
	AAC Asn					His					Ala					4075
Ile	GTG Val 1205				Pro					Leu						4123
	TGC Cys			Gln					Lys					Ser		4171
	TGC Cys		Gln					Val					Tyr			4219
	GTC Val	Leu					Glu					Leu				4267
	CCG Pro					Ser					Ile					4315
Leu	CAC His 1285				Tyr					Pro						4363
	GCC Ala			Phe					Ser					Thr		4411 •
	GTG Val		Asp					Gly					Asn		Ala	4459
	ACT Thr	Ser					Ile		Tyr					Pro		4507
	CTG Leu		Val					Gly			Tyr		Val			4555
		Asp					Ala					Thr			ACC Thr	4603
	Leu					Ile					Ala				GAT Asp 1395	4651

CCC Pro	CGG Arg	GAT Asp	Gly	ATC Ile 400	CTG Leu	TTT Phe	TGG Trp	Thr	GAC Asp 405	TGG Trp	GAT Asp	GCC Ala	Ser	CTG Leu 410	CCC Pro	4699
		GAG Glu 1					Ser					Arg				4747
	Glu	ACC Thr 1430				Gly					Leu					4795
Leu		AAG Lys			Leu					Arg						4843
		CGT Arg		Asp					Met					Gly		4891
		CTG Leu	Ser					Val					Gly			4939
		ACT Thr					Asn					Ala				4987
	Gly	CAC His 1510				Val					Asn					5035
Asp		CAG Gln			His					Pro						5083
		GCC Ala		Gly					Cys					Leu		5131
		AAC Asn	Arg					Ala					Met			5179
		GAC Asp		Thr			Tyr		Phe			Phe		Leu		5227
		CAG Gln 1590	Met					Val					Pro		_	5275 -
		ATC Ile					Val					Asn				5323
	Asp					Glu					Trp				CGG Arg 1635	5371

	CAG Gln		Ile					Ile					Val			5419
	GTC Val	Ser					Asn					Ala				5467
	TCC Ser					Trp					Thr					5515
Ile	AAT Asn 1685				Leu					Lys						5563
	CTG Leu			Pro					Val					Gly		5611
	TAC Tyr		Thr					Ile					Met			5659
	AAT Asn	Arg					Ser					Pro				5707
	ATT					Ser					Ile					5755
His	ACC Thr 1765				Cys					Ser						5803
	GCC Ala			Ser					Ala					Ile		5851
	GAC Asp		Leu					Gln					Met			5899
	AGC Ser	Lys					Gly		Val			Arg		Ser		5947
	Leu		Met			Lys		Tyr			Ser		Gln		GAC Asp	5995 -
		Gly					Ser					Asp			CAG Gln	6043
	Cys					Glu					Cys				GCC Ala 1875	6091

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GGC	TAT	AGC Ser	CTC	CGG	AGT	GGC	CAG	CAG	GCC	TGC	GAG	GGC Gly	GTA Val	GGT	TCC	6139
071	~1~			.880		OL y	0111		885	Cys	GIU	GLY		890	JCI	
TTT Phe	CTC Leu	Leu	TAC Tyr 1895	TCT Ser	GTG Val	CAT His	Glu	GGA Gly 900	ATC Ile	AGG Arg	GGA Gly	ATT Ile	CCC Pro .905	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	6187
	Asn					Ala					Ser	GGG Gly L920				6235
Ala	GTC Val 1925	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	GAC Asp	Phe	CAC His 1930	GCT Ala	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	Asp	ACC Thr 935	ATC Ile	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	GTG Val	6283
				Ser					Ala			GAC Asp		Thr		6331
			Val					Ile				GAG Glu	Gly			6379
		Trp					Ile					CAG Gln				6427
	Ile					Leu					Arg	TAC Tyr 2000				6475
Ser					Lys					Thr		CAC His				6523
	Tyr			Trp					Gln			CGT Arg		Glu		6571 .
			Asp					Val				AAC Asn	Val			6619
		Pro					Val					Gly		Leu	TAC Tyr	6667
	Cys		Ala			Asp		Ile					Leu		ACA Thr	6715
Gly							Leu			Asn		Met			TTT	67 <sub>.</sub> 63
	Val			Phe		Asp					Ser				CAT His 2115	6811

GCC Ala	AAC Asn	GGC Gly	ser	ATC Ile 2120	AAG Lys	CGC Arg	GGG Gly	Ser	AAA Lys 2125	GAC Asp	AAT Asn	GCC Ala	Thr	GAC Asp 2130	TCC Ser	6859
GTG Val	CCC Pro	Leu	CGA Arg 2135	ACC Thr	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	Gly	GTC Val 2140	CAG Gln	CTT Leu	AAA Lys	Asp	ATC Ile 2145	AAA Lys	GTC Val	6907
TTC Phe	Asn	CGG Arg 2150	GAC Asp	CGG Arg	CAG Gln	Lys	GGC Gly 2155	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	GTG Val	TGC Cys	GCG Ala 2160	GTG Val	GCC Ala	AAT Asn	6955
GIY	GGG Gly 2165	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	Leu	TGC Cys 2170	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	CGG Arg	Gly	CGT Arg 2175	GGG Gly	CAG Gln	CGG Arg	GCC Ala	7003
TGC Cys 2180	GCC Ala	TGT Cys	GCC Ala	His	GGG Gly 2185	ATG Met	CTG Leu	GCT Ala	Glu	GAC Asp 2190	GGA Gly	GCA Ala	TCG Ser	Cys	CGC Arg 2195	7051
GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	GCC Ala	Gly	TAC Tyr 2200	CTG Leu	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	Ser	GAG Glu 2205	CGC Arg	ACC Thr	ATT Ile	Leu	AAG Lys 2210	AGT Ser	7099
ATC Ile	CAC His	Leu	TCG Ser 2215	GAT Asp	GAG Glu	CGC Arg	Asn	CTC Leu 2220	AAT Asn	GCG Ala	CCC Pro	Val	CAG Gln 2225	CCC Pro	TTC Phe	7147
GAG Glu	Asp	CCT Pro 2230	GAG Glu	CAC His	ATG Met	Lys	AAC Asn 2235	GTC Val	ATC Ile	GCC Ala	CTG Leu 2	GCC Ala 2240	TTT Phe	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	7195
Arg	GCA Ala 2245	Gly GGC	ACC Thr	TCT Ser	Pro	GGC Gly 2250	ACC Thr	CCC Pro	AAT Asn	Arg	ATC Ile 2255	TTC Phe	TTC Phe	AGC Ser	GAC Asp	7243
ATC Ile 2260	CAC His	TTT Phe	GGG Gly	Asn	ATC Ile 2265	CAA Gln	CAG Gln	ATC Ile	Asn	GAC Asp 2270	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	TCC Ser	Arg	AGG Arg 275	7291
ATC Ile	ACC Thr	ATT Ile	Val	GAA Glu 2280	AAC Asn	GTG Val	GGC Gly	Ser	GTG Val 2285	GAA Glu	GGC Gly	CTG Leu	Ala	TAT Tyr 2290	CAC His	7339
CGT Arg	GGC Gly	Trp	GAC Asp 2295	ACT Thr	CTC Leu	TAT Tyr	Trp	ACA Thr 2300	AGC Ser	TAC Tyr	ACG Thr	Thr	TCC Ser 2305	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	7387
ACG Thr	Arg	CAC His 2310	ACA Thr	GTG Val	GAC Asp	Gln	ACC Thr 2315	CGC Arg	CCA Pro	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	TTC Phe 2320	GAG Glu	CGT Arg	GAG Glu	7435
Thr	GTC Val 2325	ATC Ile	ACT Thr	ATG Met	Ser	GGA Gly 2330	GAT Asp	GAC Asp	CAC His	Pro	CGG Arg 2335	GCC Ala	TTC	GTT Val	TTG Leu	7483 ·
GAC Asp 2340	GAG Glu	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	Asn	CTC Leu 2345	ATG Met	TTC Phe	TGG Trp	Thr	AAC Asn 2350	TGG Trp	AAT Asn	GAG Glu	Gln	CAT His 2355	7531

CCC Pro	AGC Ser	ATC Ile	Met	CGG Arg 2360	GCG Ala	GCG Ala	CTC Leu	Ser	GGA Gly 2365	GCC Ala	AAT Asn	GTC Val	Leu	ACC Thr 2370	CTT Leu	7579
ATC Ile	GAG Glu	Lys	GAC Asp 2375	ATC Ile	CGT Arg	ACC Thr	Pro	TAA neA 088	GGC	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	Ile	GAC Asp 2385	CAC His	CGT Arg	7627
GCC Ala	Glu	AAG Lys 2390	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	TTC Phe	Ser	GAC Asp 2395	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	AAG Lys 2400	ATC Ile	GAG Glu	CGG Arg	7675
Cys	GAG Glu 2405	TAT Tyr	GAC Asp	GGC Gly	Ser	CAC His 2410	CGC Arg	TAT Tyr	GTG Val	Ile	CTA Leu 2415	AAG Lys	TCA Ser	GAG Glu	CCT Pro	7723
GTC Val 2420	CAC His	CCC Pro	TTC Phe	Gly	CTG Leu 2425	GCC Ala	GTG Val	TAT Tyr	Gly	GAG Glu 2430	CAC His	ATT Ile	TTC Phe	Trp	ACT Thr 2435	7771
GAC Asp	TGG Trp	GTG Val	Arg	CGG Arg 2440	GCA Ala	GTG Val	CAG Gln	Arg	GCC Ala 2445	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	CAC His	Val	GGC Gly 2450	AGC Ser	7819
AAC Asn	ATG Met	Lys	CTG Leu 2455	CTG Leu	CGC Arg	GTG Val	Asp	ATC Ile 2460	CCC Pro	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	Pro	ATG Met 2465	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	7867
ATC Ile	Ala	GTG Val 2470	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	GAC Asp	Thr	AAC Asn 2475	AGC Ser	TGT Cys	GAA Glu	CTC Leu 2	TCT Ser	CCA Pro	TGC Cys	CGA Arg	7915
Ile	AAC Asn 2485	AAC Asn	GGT Gly	GGC Gly	Cys	CAG Gln 2490	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	TGT Cys	Leu	CTC Leu 2495	ACT Thr	CAC His	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	7963
CAT His 2500	GTC Val	AAC Asn	TGC Cys	Ser	TGC Cys 2505	CGA Arg	GGG Gly	GGC Gly	Arg	ATC Ile 2510	CTC Leu	CAG Gln	GAT Asp	Asp	CTC Leu 2515	8011
ACC Thr	TGC Cys	CGA Arg	Ala	GTG Val 2520	AAT Asn	TCC Ser	TCT Ser	Cys	CGA Arg 2525	GCA Ala	CAA Gln	GAT Asp	Glu	TTT Phe 2530	GAG Glu	8059
TGT Cys	GCC Ala	Asn	GGC Gly 2535	GAG Glu	TGC Cys	ATC Ile	Asn	TTC Phe 2540	AGC Ser	CTG Leu	ACC Thr	Cys	GAC Asp 2545	GGC Gly	GTC Val	8107
CCC Pro	His	TGC Cys 2550	AAG Lys	GAC Asp	AAG Lys	Ser	GAT Asp 2555	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	CCA Pro	TCC Ser	TAC Tyr 2560	TGC Cys	AAC Asn	TCC Ser	8155
Arg	CGC Arg 2565	TGC Cys	AAG Lys	AAG Lys	Thr	TTC Phe 2570	CGG Arg	CAG Gln	TGC Cys	Ser	AAT Asn 2575	GGG Gly	CGC Arg	TGT Cys	GTG Val	8203
TCC Ser 2580	AAC Asn	ATG Met	CTG Leu	Trp	TGC Cys 2585	AAC Asn	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	Asp	GAC Asp 2590	TGT Cys	GGG Gly	GAT Asp	Gly	TCT Ser 2595	8251

FIG. 8a

	GAG Glu		Pro					Ala					Glu			8299
	CGG Arg	Asp					Gly					Cys				8347
	GAT Asp 2					Ser					Cys					8395
Cys	AGC Ser 2645				Arg					Gly						8443
	GAG Glu			Ser					Pro					Asp		8491
	TAA Asn		Cys					Asp					Pro			8539
	CGC Arg	Pro					Asn					Pro				8587
	ATC Ile					Thr					Asp					8635
Gly	GAG Glu 2725				His					Cys						8683
	TGC Cys			His					Lys					Asp		8731
	GAT Asp		Cys					Asp							Gly	8779
	ACG Thr			Pro					Cys					Val		8827
			Arg					Gly					Ala		GGT Gly	8875 -
		Glu					Gly					Ser			GAC Asp	8923 ·
	Arg					Glr					s Ile				C TTC s Phe 2835	8971

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GTG Val	TGT Cys	GAC Asp	His	GAC Asp 2840	CGT Arg	GAC Asp	TGT Cys	Ala	GAT Asp 845	GGC Gly	TCT Ser	GAT Asp	Glu	TCC Ser 2850	CCC Pro	9019
GAG Glu	TGT Cys	Glu	TAC Tyr 2855	CCG Pro	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	Gly	CCC Pro	AGT Ser	GAG Glu	TTC Phe	Arg	TGT Cys 865	GCC Ala	AAT Asn	9067
GGG Gly	CGC Arg	TGT Cys 870	CTG Leu	AGC Ser	TCC Ser	Arg	CAG Gln 875	TGG Trp	GAG Glu	TGT Cys	Asp	GGC Gly 880	GAG Glu	AAT Asn	GAC Asp	9115
Cys	CAC His 2885				Asp					Asn						9163
	GAG Glu			Cys					Gln					Ser		9211
	TGT Cys		Ala					Cys					Asp			9259
	AGC Ser	Ser					Cys					Cys				9307
	CTC Leu					Gln					Leu					9355
Lys	TGC <b>Cy</b> s 2965				Pro					Lys						9403
	GCT Ala			Asp					Thr					Gln		9451
	ATC Ile		Thr					Lys							Tyr	9499
	CCC Pro	Arg					His		Cys			Val		Asp	GAG Glu	9547
	Pro		Leu			Ala		Arg			Leu		Lys		AAC Asn	9595 -
		Gly					Leu					Leu			C GCC n Ala	9643
	. Ala					Туг					Ile				A GAT c Asp 3075	9691

# (SHEET 65 OF 81)

GTG Val	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	GIN	GGC Gly 3080	AGC Ser	ATG Met	ATC Ile	Arg	AGG Arg 3085	ATG Met	CAC His	CTT Leu	Asn	GGG Gly 3090	AGC Ser	9739
AAT Asn	GTG Val	GIn	GTC Val 3095	CTA Leu	CAC His	CGT Arg	Thr	GGC Gly 3100	CTC Leu	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	Pro	GAT Asp 3105	GGG Gly	CTG Leu	9787
GCT Ala	GTG Val	GAC Asp 3110	TGG Trp	GTG Val	GGT Gly	Gly	AAC Asn 3115	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	Cys	GAC Asp 3120	AAA Lys	GGC Gly	CGG Arg	9835
Asp	ACC Thr 3125	ATC Ile	GAG Glu	GTG Val	Ser	AAG Lys 3130	CTC Leu	AAT Asn	GGG Gly	Ala	TAT Tyr 3135	CGG Arg	ACG Thr	GTG Val	CTG Leu	9883
GTC Val 3140	AGC Ser	TCT Ser	GGC Gly	Leu	CGT Arg 3145	GAG Glu	CCC Pro	AGG Arg	Ala	CTG Leu 3150	GTG Val	GTG Val	GAT Asp	Val	CAG Gln 8155	9931
AAT Asn	GGG Gly	TAC Tyr	Leu	TAC Tyr 3160	TGG Trp	ACA Thr	GAC Asp	$\mathtt{Trp}$	GGT Gly 3165	GAC Asp	CAT His	TCA Ser	Leu	ATC Ile 3170	GGC Gly	9979
CGC Arg	ATC Ile	GLY	ATG Met 3175	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	TCC Ser	Ser	CGC Arg 3180	AGC Ser	GTC Val	ATC Ile	Val	GAC Asp 3185	ACC Thr	AAG Lys	10027
ATC Ile	ACA Thr	TGG Trp 3190	CCC Pro	AAT Asn	GGC Gly	Leu	ACG Thr 3195	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	TAT Tyr	Val	ACT Thr 3200	GAG Glu	CGC Arg	ATC Ile	10075
Tyr	TGG Trp 3205	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	GCC Ala	Arg	GAG Glu 3210	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	ATT Ile	Glu	TTT Phe 3215	GCC Ala	AGC Ser	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	10123
GGC Gly 3220	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	CGC Arg	His	GTT Val 3225	GTG Val	CTG Leu	AGC Ser	Gln	GAC Asp 3230	ATC Ile	CCG Pro	CAC His	Ile	TTT Phe 3235	10171
GCA Ala	CTG Leu	ACC Thr	Leu	TTT Phe 3240	GAG Glu	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	Val	TAC Tyr 3245	TGG Trp	ACC Thr	GAC Asp	Trp	GAA Glu 3250	ACA Thr	10219
AAG Lys	TCC Ser	lle	AAC Asn 3255	CGA Arg	GCC Ala	CAC His	Lys	ACC Thr 3260	ACG Thr	GGC Gly	ACC Thr	Asn	AAA Lys 3265	ACG Thr	CTC Leu	10267
CTC Leu	ATC Ile	AGC Ser 3270	ACG Thr	CTG Leu	CAC His	Arg	CCC Pro 3275	ATG Met	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	His	GTC Val 3280	TTC Phe	CAT His	GCC Ala	10315
ren	CGC Arg 3285	CAG Gln	CCA Pro	GAC Asp	Val	CCC Pro 3290	AAT Asn	CAC His	CCC Pro	Cys	AAG Lys 3295	GTC Val	AAC Asn	AAT Asn	GGT Gly	10363
GGC Gly 3300	TGC Cys	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	Leu	TGC Cys 3305	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	TCC Ser	Pro	GGG Gly 3310	GGA Gly	GGG Gly	CAC His	Lys	TGT Cys 3315	10411

	84	449	-12	8								(SH	IEE	T		OF
GCC Ala	TGC Cys	CCC Pro	Thr	AAC Asn 3320	TTC Phe	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	Gly	AGC Ser 325	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	CGC Arg	ACC Thr	TGT Cys 3330	GTG Val	10459
TCC Ser	AAC Asn	Cys	ACG Thr 3335	GCT Ala	AGC Ser	CAG Gln	Phe	GTA Val 3340	TGC Cys	AAG Lys	AAC Asn	Asp	AAG Lys 3345	TGC Cys	ATC Ile	10507
CCC Pro	Phe	TGG Trp 3350	TGG Trp	AAG Lys	TGT Cys	Asp	ACC Thr 3355	GAG Glu	GAC Asp	GAC Asp	Cys	GGG Gly 3360	GAC Asp	CAC His	TCA Ser	10555
Asp	GAG Glu 3365	CCC Pro	CCG Pro	GAC Asp	Cys	CCT Pro 3370	GAG Glu	TTC Phe	AAG Lys	Cys	CGG Arg 3375	CCC Pro	GGA Gly	CAG Gln	TTC Phe	10603
CAG Gln 3380	TGC Cys	TCC Ser	ACA Thr	Gly	ATC Ile 3385	TGC Cys	ACA Thr	AAC Asn	Pro	GCC Ala 3390	TTC Phe	ATC Ile	TGC Cys	Asp	GGC Gly 3395	10651
GAC Asp	AAT Asn	GAC Asp	Cys	CAG Gln 3400	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	AGT Ser	Asp	GAG Glu 8405	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	TGT Cys	GAC Asp	ATC Ile 8410	CAC His	10699
GTC Val	TGC Cys	Leu	CCC Pro 3415	AGT Ser	CAG Gln	TTC Phe	Lys	TGC Cys 3420	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	ACC Thr	Asn	CGC Arg 3425	TGT Cys	ATT Ile	10747
CCC Pro	Gly	ATC Ile 3430	TTC Phe	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	Asn	GGG Gly 3435	CAG Gln	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	Cys	GGA Gly 8440	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	GAG Glu	10795
Asp	GAG Glu 3445	AGG Arg	GAC Asp	TGC Cys	Pro	GAG Glu 3450	GTG Val	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	Ala	CCC Pro 3455	AAC Asn	CAG Gln	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	10843
TGC Cys 3460	TCC Ser	ATT Ile	ACC Thr	Lys	CGG Arg 3465	TGC Cys	ATC Ile	CCC Pro	Arg	GTC Val 3470	TGG Trp	GTC Val	TGC Cys	Asp	CGG Arg 8475	10891
GAC Asp	AAT Asn	GAC Asp	Cys	GTG Val 3480	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	AGT Ser	Asp	GAG Glu 8485	CCC Pro	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	TGC Cys	ACC Thr 3490	CAG Gln	10939
ATG Met	ACC Thr	Cys	GGT Gly 3495	GTG Val	GAC Asp	GAG Glu	Phe	CGC Arg 3500	TGC Cys	AAG Lys	GAT Asp	Ser	GGC Gly 3505	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	10987
ATC Ile	Pro	GCG Ala 3510	CGT Arg	TGG Trp	AAG Lys	Cys	GAC Asp 3515	GGA Gly	GAG Glu	GAT Asp	Asp	TGT Cys 3520	GGG Gly	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	11035
Ser	GAT Asp 3525	GAG Glu	CCC Pro	AAG Lys	Glu	GAG Glu 3530	TGT Cys	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	Arg	ACC Thr 3535	TGT Cys	GAG Glu	CCA Pro	TAC Tyr	11083
CAG Gln 3540	TTC Phe	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	Lys	AAC Asn 3545	AAC Asn	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	Val	CCC Pro 3550	GGC Gly	CGC Arg	TGG Trp	Gln	TGC Cys 3555	11131

GAC TAC GAC AAC GAT TGC GGT GAC AAC TCC GAT GAA GAG AGC TGC ACC Asp Tyr Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Glu Ser Cys Thr 3560 3565 3570	11179
CCT CGG CCC TGC TCC GAG AGT GAG TTC TCC TGT GCC AAC GGC CGC TGC Pro Arg Pro Cys Ser Glu Ser Glu Phe Ser Cys Ala Asn Gly Arg Cys 3575 3580 3585	11227
ATC GCG GGG CGC TGG AAA TGC GAT GGA GAC CAC GAC TGC GCG GAC GGC Ile Ala Gly Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp His Asp Cys Ala Asp Gly 3590 3590 3600	11275
TCG GAC GAG AAA GAC TGC ACC CCC CGC TGT GAC ATG GAC CAG TTC CAG Ser Asp Glu Lys Asp Cys Thr Pro Arg Cys Asp Met Asp Gln Phe Gln 3605 3610 3615	11323
TGC AAG AGC GGC CAC TGC ATC CCC CTG CGC TGG CGC TGT GAC GCA GAC Cys Lys Ser Gly His Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Ala Asp 3620 3635	11371
GCC GAC TGC ATG GAC GGC AGC GAC GAG GAG GCC TGC GGC ACT GGC GTG Ala Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Ala Cys Gly Thr Gly Val 3640 3645 3650	11419
CGG ACC TGC CCC CTG GAC GAG TTC CAG TGC AAC AAC ACC TTG TGC AAG Arg Thr Cys Pro Leu Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Asn Asn Thr Leu Cys Lys 3655 3660 3665	11467
CCG CTG GCC TGG AAG TGC GAT GGC GAG GAT GAC TGT GGG GAC AAC TCA Pro Leu Ala Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser 3670 3675 3680	11515
GAT GAG AAC CCC GAG GAG TGT GCC CGG TTC GTG TGC CCT CCC AAC CGG Asp Glu Asn Pro Glu Glu Cys Ala Arg Phe Val Cys Pro Pro Asn Arg 3685 3690 3695	11563
CCC TTC CGT TGC AAG AAT GAC CGC GTC TGT CTG TGG ATC GGG CGC CAA Pro Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asp Arg Val Cys Leu Trp Ile Gly Arg Gln 3700 3715	11611
TGC GAT GGC ACG GAC AAC TGT GGG GAT GGG ACT GAT GAA GAG GAC TGT Cys Asp Gly Thr Asp Asn Cys Gly Asp Gly Thr Asp Glu Glu Asp Cys 3720 3725 3730	11659
GAG CCC CCC ACA GCC CAC ACC CAC TGC AAA GAC AAG AAG GAG TTT Glu Pro Pro Thr Ala His Thr Thr His Cys Lys Asp Lys Lys Glu Phe 3735 3740 3745	11707
CTG TGC CGG AAC CAG CGC TGC CTC TCC TCC CTG CGC TGC AAC ATG Leu Cys Arg Asn Gln Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Arg Cys Asn Met 3750 3755 3760	11755
TTC GAT GAC TGC GGG GAC GGC TCT GAC GAG GAG GAC TGC AGC ATC GAC Phe Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Asp Cys Ser Ile Asp 3765 3770 3775	11803
CCC AAG CTG ACC AGC TGC GCC ACC AAT GCC AGC ATC TGT GGG GAC GAG Pro Lys Leu Thr Ser Cys Ala Thr Asn Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Asp Glu 3780 3785 3790 3795	11851

FIG. 8a

				-			•									
GCA Ala	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	Val	CGC Arg 800	ACC Thr	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	Ala	GCC Ala 805	TAC Tyr	TGT Cys	GCC Ala	Cys .	CGC Arg 810	TCG Ser	11899
		His					Gln					GAC Asp 3				11947
	Leu					Cys					Asn	AAC Asn 840				11995
Gly					Cys					Met		ACG Thr				12043
				Gly					Val			ATC Ile		Asp		12091
			Arg					Gly				TCG Ser	Ala			12139
		Phe					Ser					GCT Ala				12187
	Val					Val					Trp	CAC His 3920				12235
Ile					Leu					Pro		ACC Thr				12283
				Gln					Val			CTC Leu		Ile		12331
			Met					Ala				GTG Val	Ala		Asn	12379
		Trp		Asp			Arg		Va1			GTG Val		Gln		12427
	Gly		Asn			Thr		Ile				ATT Ile 4000	Asp			12475
		Ile					Leu					Tyr			GAC Asp	12523
	Gly					Ile					Met				CTT Leu 4035	12571

CGG Arg	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	Leu	GTG Val	CAG Gln	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	Ile	CAG Gln 045	TGG Trp	CCC Pro	ACA Thr	Gly	CTG Leu 050	GCC Ala	12619
		Tyr			GAG Glu		Leu					Ala				12667
	Ile				CGG Arg	Leu					Pro					12715
Asp					CTA Leu					Ser						12763
				Gly	GTC Val 1105				Asn					Lys		12811
			Gly		AGC Ser			Val					Gly			12859
		Ser			GTC Val		Tyr					Gln				12907
	Asn				CGC Arg	Lys					Leu					12955
Pro					TGC Cys					Gly						13003
	Thr			Pro	GTG Val 4185				Thr					Ala	CCC Pro 4195	13051 •
-					Asn					Asn					TTC Phe	13099
CTC Leu	AAT Asn	GCA Ala	. CGG Arg 4215	Arg	CAG Gln	CCC Pro	AAG Lys	TGC Cys 4220	Arg	TGC Cys	CAA Gln	CCC	CGC Arg 4225	Tyr	ACG Thr	13147
			Cys					Cys					Arg		GGG Gly	13195
		Cys					Ser					Cys			C CCC F Pro	13243
	Gly					Lys					ı Val				TAC Y Tyr 4275	13291

TGT Cys	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	Asn	AGC Ser 1280	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	ACT Thr	Val	AAC Asn 285	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	AAC Asn	Gln	CCC Pro 1290	CAG Gln	13339
TGC Cys	CGA Arg	Cys	CTA Leu 1295	CCC Pro	GGC Gly	TTC Phe	Leu	GGC Gly 1300	GAC Asp	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	Gln	TAC Tyr 1305	CGG Arg	CAG Gln	13387
	TCT Ser					Asn					Gln					13435
Gly	TCC Ser 4325	CGA Arg	CAA Gln	TGC Cys	Arg	TGC Cys 1330	ACT Thr	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr	Phe	GAG Glu 1335	GGA Gly	TCG Ser	AGG Arg	TGT Cys	13483
	GTG Val			Cys					Glu					Val		13531
AAG Lys	CAG Gln	AGT Ser	Gly	GAT Asp 1360	GTC Val	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	Asn	TGC Cys 1365	ACG Thr	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	Arg	GTG Val 4370	GCC Ala	13579
	AGC Ser	Cys					GΙΆ					Gly				13627
ACC Thr	ATG Met	AAC Asn 1390	AGC Ser	AAA Lys	ATG Met	Met	CCT Pro 4395	GAG Glu	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	Cys	CCA Pro 4400	CCC Pro	CAC His	ATG Met	13675
Thr	GGG Gly 4405				Glu					Ser						13723
	ATA Ile			Ile					Leu							13771 ·
	GTG Val		Gly					Tyr					Gln		Ala	13819
	GGC Gly	Phe					Met		Asn			Met		Val		13867
	GGA Gly					Lys		Tyr			Gly		Pro			13915
	GGA Gly 4485						Asp					Pro				13963
	AAC Asn					Val					Tyr					14011

GGC AGT CGC CAC TCC CTG GCC AGC ACG GAC GAG AAG CGA GAA CTC CTG 14059
Gly Ser Arg His Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Asp Glu Lys Arg Glu Leu Leu
4520 4525 4530

GGC CGG GGC CCT GAG GAC GAG ATA GGG GAC CCC TTG GCA TAGGGCCCTG CC 14110
CCGTCGGACT GCCCCCAGAA AGCCTCCTGC CCCCTGCCGG TGAAGTCCTT CAGTGAGCCC 14170
Gly Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp Glu Ile Gly Asp Pro Leu Ala
4535
4540

CTCCCCAGCC	AGCCCTTCCC	TGGCCCCGCC	GGATGTATAA	ATGTAAAAAT	GAAGGAATTA	14230
CATTTTATAT	GTGAGCGAGC	AAGCCGGCAA	GCGAGCACAG	TATTATTTCT	CCATCCCCTC	14290
CCTGCCTGCT	CCTTGGCACC	CCCATGCTGC	CTTCAGGGAG	ACAGGCAGGG	AGGGCTTGGG	14350
GCTGCACCTC	CTACCCTCCC	ACCAGAACGC	ACCCCACTGG	GAGAGCTGGT	GGTGCAGCCT	14410
TCCCCTCCCT	GTATAAGACA	CTTTGCCAAG	GCTCTCCCCT	CTCGCCCCAT	CCCTGCTTGC	14470
CCGCTCCCAC	AGCTTCCTGA	GGGCTAATTC	TGGGAAGGGA	GAGTTCTTTG	CTGCCCCTGT	14530
CTGGAAGACG	TGGCTCTGGG	TGAGGTAGGC	GGGAAAGGAT	GGAGTGTTTT	AGTTCTTGGG	14590
GGAGGCCACC	CCAAACCCCA	GCCCCAACTC	CAGGGGCACC	TATGAGATGG	CCATGCTCAA	14650
CCCCCTCCC	AGACAGGCCC	TCCCTGTCTC	CAGGGCCCCC	ACCGAGGTTC	CCAGGGCTGG	14710
AGACTTCCTC	TGGTAAACAT	TCCTCCAGCC	TCCCCTCCCC	TGGGGACGCC	AAGGAGGTGG	14770
GCCACACCCA	GGAAGGGAAA	GCGGGCAGCC	CCGTTTTGGG	GACGTGAACG	TTTTAATAAT	14830
TTTTGCTGAA	TTCTTTACAA	CTAAATAACA	CAGATATTCT	AAATAAA	ATTGTAAAAA	14890
AAAAA						14896

Met	Leu	Thr	Pro	Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Leu
<u>Val</u> ,	Ala	Ala.		Ile.	Asp	Ala	Pro	Lys	Thr	Cys	Ser	Pro	Lys	Gln i	Phe
Ala	Cys:	Arg	20 Asp	Gln	Ile:	Thr.	Cys	25. Ile	Ser	Lys	Gly	Trp	30 Arg	Cys	Àsp
Gly	Glu	35 Arg	Asp	Cys	Proj	Asp:	40]; Gly:	Ser	Asp	Glu	Ala	45 Pro	Glu	Ile	Cys
ينجير م	50	. حمياً يُنْ وَيُورَ				55		3.7		460	.60 🔌		Asn	- 15	
65	Segnation of the second				70意					75		7,	Gly		80-
				85		1.72.7			90 🕸		12			<u>95</u>	
			100					105					Glu 110		
Gly	Asn	Cys 115	Ser	Arg	Leu	Gly	Cys 120	Gln	His	His	Cys	Val 125	Pro	Thr	Leu
Asp	Gly 130	Pro	Thr	Cys	Tyr	Cys 135	Asn	Ser	Ser	Phe	Gln 140	Leu	Gln	Ala	Asp
Gly 145	Lys	Thr	Cys	Lys	Asp 150	Phe	Asp	Glu	Cys	Ser 155	Val	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Cys 160
Ser	Gln	Leu	Cys	Thr 165	Asn	Thr	Asp	Gly	Ser 170	Phe	Ile	Суѕ	Gly	Cys 175	Val
Glu	Gly	Tyr	Leu 180	Leu	Gln	Pro	Asp	Asn 185	Arg	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ala 190	Lys	Asn
Glu	Pro	Val 195	Asp	Arg	Pro	Pro	Val 200	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Asn 205	Ser	Gln	Asn
Ile	Leu 210	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ser 215	Gly	Ala	Gln	Val	Ser 220	Thr	Ile	Thr	Pro
Thr 225	Ser	Thr	Arg	Gln	Thr 230	Thr	Ala	Met	Asp	Phe 235	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Glu 240
Thr	Val	Cys	Trp	Val 245	His	Val	Gly	Asp	Ser 250	Ala	Ala	Gln	Thr	Gln 255	Leu
Lys	Cys	Ala	Arg 260	Met	Pro	Gly	Leu	Lys 265	Gly	Phe	Val	Asp	Glu 270	His	Thr
Ile	Asn	Ile 275	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	His 280	His	Val	Glu	Gln	Met 285	Ala	Ile	Asp
Trp	Leu 290		Gly	Asn	Phe	Tyr 295	Phe	Val	Asp	Asp	Ile 300	Asp	Asp	Arg	Ile
Phe 305	Val	Cys	Asn	Arg	Asn 310	Gly	Asp	Thr	Cys	Val 315	Thr	Leu	Leu	Asp	Leu 320
Glu	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Pro 325	Lys	Gly	Ile	Ala	Leu 330	Asp	Pro	Ala	Met	Gly 335	Lys
Val	Phe	Phe	Thr 340	Asp	Tyr	Gly	Gln	11e 345		Lys	Val	Glu	Arg 350	Cys	Asp
Met	Asp	Gly 355		Asn		Thr			Val	Asp	Ser	Lys 365	Ile	Val	Phe
Pro	His 370		Ile	Thr	Leu	Asp 375		. Val	Ser	Arg	Leu 380	Val	Tyr	Trp	Ala
Asp 385		Tyr	Leu	Asp	Tyr 390		Glu	Val	Val	Asp 395		Glu	Gly	Lys	Gly 400
		Thr	Ile	Ile 405	Gln		Ile	Leu	Ile 410	Glu		Leu	Tyr	Gly 415	Leu
Thr	Val	Phe	Glu 420	Asn		Leu	Туг	Ala 425	Thr		Ser	Asp	Asn 430		Asn
Ala	Gln	Gln 435	Lys		Ser	Val	11e	Arg		Asn	Arg	Phe 445	Asn		Thr
Glu	Tyr 450	Gln		Val	Thr	Arg 455	[Va]		Lys	Gly	Gly 460	Ala		His	Ile

FIG. 8b

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Tyr His Gln Arg Arg Gln Pro Arg Val Arg Ser His Ala Cys Glu Asn
                 470
                                   475
Asp Gln Tyr Gly Lys Pro Gly Gly Cys Ser Asp Ile Cys Leu Leu Ala
              485
                                490
Asn Ser His Lys Ala Arg Thr Cys Arg Cys Arg Ser Gly Phe Ser Leu
                            505
Gly Ser Asp Gly Lys Ser Cys Lys Lys Pro Glu His Glu Leu Phe Leu
              520
Val Tyr Gly Lys Gly Arg Pro Gly Ile Ile Arg Gly Met Asp Met Gly
                     535
                                        540
Ala Lys Val Pro Asp Glu His Met Ile Pro Ile Glu Asn Leu Met Asn
                 550
                                    555
Pro Arg Ala Leu Asp Phe His Ala Glu Thr Gly Phe Ile Tyr Phe Ala
              565
                                570
Asp Thr Thr Ser Tyr Leu Ile Gly Arg Gln Lys Ile Asp Gly Thr Glu
           580
                            585
                                               590
Arg Glu Thr Ile Leu Lys Asp Gly Ile His Asn Val Glu Gly Val Ala
       595
                         600
Val Asp Trp Met Gly Asp Asn Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Asp Gly Pro Lys
                     615
                                       620
Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Ala Arg Leu Glu Lys Ala Ala Gln Thr Arg Lys
               630
                                    635
Thr Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Met Thr His Pro Arg Ala Ile Val Val Asp
              645
                                 650
Pro Leu Asn Gly Trp Met Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Glu Glu Asp Pro Lys
           660
                             665
                                               670
Asp Ser Arg Arg Gly Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala Trp Met Asp Gly Ser His
                         680
Arg Asp Ile Phe Val Thr Ser Lys Thr Val Leu Trp Pro Asn Gly Leu
                     695
                                        700
Ser Leu Asp Ile Pro Ala Gly Arg Leu Tyr Trp Val Asp Ala Phe Tyr
               710
                                    715
Asp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ile Leu Leu Asn Gly Thr Asp Arg Lys Ile Val
              725
                               730
Tyr Glu Gly Pro Glu Leu Asn His Ala Phe Gly Leu Cys His His Gly
           740 745
Asn Tyr Leu Phe Trp Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ser Gly Ser Val Tyr Arg Leu
                          760
Glu Arg Gly Val Gly Gly Ala Pro Pro Thr Val Thr Leu Leu Arg Ser
                      775
                                        780
Glu Arg Pro Pro Ile Phe Glu Ile Arg Met Tyr Asp Ala Gln Gln
                  790
                                    795
Gln Val Gly Thr Asn Lys Cys Arg Val Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser Ser
              805
                                810
Leu Cys Leu Ala Thr Pro Gly Ser Arg Gln Cys Ala Cys Ala Glu Asp
                             825
                                                830
Gln Val Leu Asp Ala Asp Gly Val Thr Cys Leu Ala Asn Pro Ser Tyr
845
                          840
```

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      Ala
      Thr
      Cys
      Ser
      Ala
      Arg
      Thr
      Cys
      Pro
      Pro
      Asn
      Gln
      Phe
      Ser
      Cys
      Ala

      Ser
      Gly
      Arg
      Cys
      Ile
      Pro
      Ile
      Ser
      Trp
      Thr
      Cys
      Asp
      Leu
      Asp
      Gly
      Asp
      Asp
      Asp
      Gly
      Asp
      A
   Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala
  Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val Cys 1090
  Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile Ser 105 1110 1115 1120
  Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser Asp
1125 1130 1135
 Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro Cys
1140
1145
1150
 Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly 1155
 Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp Gln 1175
 Cys Ser Leu Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser His Asn Cys Ser Val Ala Pro
                               1190
 Gly Glu Gly Ile Val Cys Ser Cys Pro Leu Gly Met Glu Leu Gly Pro
                                                      1210 1215
 Asp Asn His Thr Cys Gln Ile Gln Ser Tyr Cys Ala Lys His Leu Lys
1220 1225 1230
 Cys Ser Gln Lys Cys Asp Gln Asn Lys Phe Ser Val Lys Cys Ser Cys
                                             1240
 Tyr Glu Gly Trp Val Leu Glu Pro Asp Gly Glu Ser Cys Arg Ser Leu
                                     1255
Asp Pro Phe Lys Pro Phe Ile Ile Phe Ser Asn Arg His Glu Ile Arg
                                                                        1260
                              1270
                                                               1275
Arg Ile Asp Leu His Lys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Val Leu Val Pro Gly Leu
                                                          1290
Arg Asn Thr Ile Ala Leu Asp Phe His Leu Ser Gln Ser Ala Leu Tyr
                                                  1305
Trp Thr Asp Val Val Glu Asp Lys Ile Tyr Arg Gly Lys Leu Leu Asp
                                            1320
Asn Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Phe Glu Val Val Ile Gln Tyr Gly Leu Ala
                                      1335
Thr Pro Glu Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Trp
                                                                      1340
                              1350
                                                                1355
Val Glu Ser Asn Leu Asp Gln Ile Glu Val Ala Lys Leu Asp Gly Thr
                                                                                                1360
                                                         1370
Leu Arg Thr Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Asp Ile Glu His Pro Arg Ala Ile
                                                   1385
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Ala Leu Asp Pro Arg Asp Gly Ile Leu Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Asp Ala 1395 1400 1405 Ser Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ala Ala Ser Met Ser Gly Ala Gly Arg Arg 1410 1415 1420 Thr Val His Arg Glu Thr Gly Ser Gly Gly Trp Pro Asn Gly Leu Thr 425 1430 1435 1440 Val Asp Tyr Leu Glu Lys Arg Ile Leu Trp Ile Asp Ala Arg Ser Asp 1445 1450 1455Ala Ile Tyr Ser Ala Arg Tyr Asp Gly Ser Gly His Met Glu Val Leu \$1460\$ \$1470\$Arg Gly His Glu Phe Leu Ser His Pro Phe Ala Val Thr Leu Tyr Gly 1475 1480 1485 Gly Glu Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Arg Thr Asn Thr Leu Ala Lys Ala 1490 1495 1500 Asn Lys Trp Thr Gly His Asn Val Thr Val Val Gln Arg Thr Asn Thr 505 1510 1515 Gln Pro Phe Asp Leu Gln Val Tyr His Pro Ser Arg Gln Pro Met Ala 1525 1530 1535 Pro Asn Pro Cys Glu Ala Asn Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Cys Ser His Leu 1540 1545 1550 Cys Leu Ile Asn Tyr Asn Arg Thr Val Ser Cys Ala Cys Pro His Leu 1555 1560 1565 Met Lys Leu His Lys Asp Asn Thr Thr Cys Tyr Glu Phe Lys Lys Phe 1570 1575 1580 Leu Leu Tyr Ala Arg Gln Met Glu Ile Arg Gly Val Asp Leu Asp Ala 585 1590 1595 Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Tyr Ile Ile Ser Phe Thr Val Pro Asp Ile Asp Asn 1605 1610 1615 Val Thr Val Leu Asp Tyr Asp Ala Arg Glu Gln Arg Val Tyr Trp Ser 1620 1625 1630 Asp Val Arg Thr Gln Ala Ile Lys Arg Ala Phe Ile Asn Gly Thr Gly 1635 1640 1645 Val Glu Thr Val Val Ser Ala Asp Leu Pro Asn Ala His Gly Leu Ala 1650 1655 1660 Val Asp Trp Val Ser Arg Asn Leu Phe Trp Thr Ser Tyr Asp Thr Asn 665 1670 1675 1680 Lys Lys Gln Ile Asn Val Ala Arg Leu Asp Gly Ser Phe Lys Asn Ala 1685 1690 Val Val Gln Gly Leu Glu Gln Pro His Gly Leu Val Val His Pro Leu 1700 1705 1710 Arg Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Gly Asp Asn Ile Ser Met Ala Asn 1715 1720 1725 Met Asp Gly Ser Asn Arg Thr Leu Leu Phe Ser Gly Gln Lys Gly Pro 1730 1735 1740 Val Gly Leu Ala Ile Asp Phe Pro Glu Ser Lys Leu Tyr Trp Ile Ser 745 1750 1755 Ser Gly Asn His Thr Ile Asn Arg Cys Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Gly Leu 1765 1770 1775 1765 Glu Val Ile Asp Ala Met Arg Ser Gln Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Ala Leu 1780 1785 1790 Ala Ile Met Gly Asp Lys Leu Trp Trp Ala Asp Gln Val Ser Glu Lys 1795 1800 . 1805 Met Gly Thr Cys Ser Lys Ala Asp Gly Ser Gly Ser Val Val Leu Arg 1810 1815 . 1820 Asn Ser Thr Thr Leu Val Met His Met Lys Val Tyr Asp Glu Ser Ile 825 1830 1835 1840 Gln Leu Asp His Lys Gly Thr Asn Pro Cys Ser Val Asn Asn Gly Asp 1845 1850 1855 Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Leu Pro Thr Ser Glu Thr Thr Arg Ser Cys Met

1860 1865 1870 Cys Thr Ala Gly Tyr Ser Leu Arg Ser Gly Gln Gln Ala Cys Glu Gly 1875 1880 1885 Val Gly Ser Phe Leu Leu Tyr Ser Val His Glu Gly Ile Arg Gly Ile 1890 1895 1900 Pro Leu Asp Pro Asn Asp Lys Ser Asp Ala Leu Val Pro Val Ser Gly 905 1910 1915 Thr Ser Leu Ala Val Gly Ile Asp Phe His Ala Glu Asn Asp Thr Ile 1925 1930 1935 Tyr Trp Val Asp Met Gly Leu Ser Thr Ile Ser Arg Ala Lys Arg Asp 1940 1945 1950 Gln Thr Trp Arg Glu Asp Val Val Thr Asn Gly Ile Gly Arg Val Glu 1955 1960 1965 Gly Ile Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Trp Thr Asp Gln 1970 1975 1980 Gly Phe Asp Val Ile Glu Val Ala Arg Leu Asn Gly Ser Phe Arg Tyr 985 1990 1995 Val Val Ile Ser Gln Gly Leu Asp Lys Pro Arg Ala Ile Thr Val His 2005 2010 2015 Pro Glu Lys Gly Tyr Leu Phe Trp Thr Glu Trp Gly Gln Tyr Pro Arg 2020 2025 2030 Ile Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu Asp Gly Thr Glu Arg Val Val Leu Val Asn 2035 2040 2045 Val Ser Ile Ser Trp Pro Asn Gly Ile Ser Val Asp Tyr Gln Asp Gly 2050 2055 2060 Lys Leu Tyr Trp Cys Asp Ala Arg Thr Asp Lys Ile Glu Arg Ile Asp 065 2070 2075 2080 Leu Glu Thr Gly Glu Asn Arg Glu Val Val Leu Ser Ser Asn Asn Met 2090 2085 Asp Met Phe Ser Val Ser Val Phe Glu Asp Phe Ile Tyr Trp Ser Asp 2100 2105 2110 Arg Thr His Ala Asn Gly Ser Ile Lys Arg Gly Ser Lys Asp Asn Ala 2115 2120 2125 Thr Asp Ser Val Pro Leu Arg Thr Gly Ile Gly Val Gln Leu Lys Asp 2130 2135 2140 Ile Lys Val Phe Asn Arg Asp Arg Gln Lys Gly Thr Asn Val Cys Ala 2150 2155 2160Val Ala Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Gln Leu Cys Leu Tyr Arg Gly Arg Gly 2165 2170 2175 Gln Arg Ala Cys Ala Cys Ala His Gly Met Leu Ala Glu Asp Gly Ala 2180 2185 2190 Ser Cys Arg Glu Tyr Ala Gly Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Thr Ile 2195 2200 2205 Leu Lys Ser Ile His Leu Ser Asp Glu Arg Asn Leu Asn Ala Pro Val 2210 2215 2220 Gln Pro Phe Glu Asp Pro Glu His Met Lys Asn Val Ile Ala Leu Ala 225 2230 2235 2240 Phe Asp Tyr Arg Ala Gly Thr Ser Pro Gly Thr Pro Asn Arg Ile Phe 2245 2250 2255 Phe Ser Asp Ile His Phe Gly Asn Ile Gln Gln Ile Asn Asp Asp Gly 2260 2265 2270 Ser Arg Arg Ile Thr Ile Val Glu Asn Val Gly Ser Val Glu Gly Leu 2275 2280 2285 Ala Tyr His Arg Gly Trp Asp Thr Leu Tyr Trp Thr Ser Tyr Thr Thr 2290 2300Ser Thr Ile Thr Arg His Thr Val Asp Gln Thr Arg Pro Gly Ala Phe 305 2310 2315 2320 Glu Arg Glu Thr Val Ile Thr Met Ser Gly Asp Asp His Pro Arg Ala 2330 2325

Phe Val Leu Asp Glu Cys Gln Asn Leu Met Phe Trp Thr Asn Trp Asn 2345 Glu Gln His Pro Ser Ile Met Arg Ala Ala Leu Ser Gly Ala Asn Val 2360 2365 2355 Leu Thr Leu Ile Glu Lys Asp Ile Arg Thr Pro Asn Gly Leu Ala Ile 2370 2375 2380 Asp His Arg Ala Glu Lys Leu Tyr Phe Ser Asp Ala Thr Leu Asp Lys 2390 2395 Ile Glu Arg Cys Glu Tyr Asp Gly Ser His Arg Tyr Val Ile Leu Lys
2405 2410 2415 Ser Glu Pro Val His Pro Phe Gly Leu Ala Val Tyr Gly Glu His Ile  $2420 \hspace{1.5cm} 2425 \hspace{1.5cm} 2430$ Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Val Arg Arg Ala Val Gln Arg Ala Asn Lys His  $2435 \hspace{1.5cm} 2440 \hspace{1.5cm} 2445$ Val Gly Ser Asn Met Lys Leu Leu Arg Val Asp Ile Pro Gln Gln Pro 2450 2455 24602460 Met Gly Ile Ile Ala Val Ala Asn Asp Thr Asn Ser Cys Glu Leu Ser 465 2470 2475 Pro Cys Arg Ile Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Asp Leu Cys Leu Leu Thr 2485 2490 2495 His Gln Gly His Val Asn Cys Ser Cys Arg Gly Gly Arg Ile Leu Gln 2500 2505 2510 Asp Asp Leu Thr Cys Arg Ala Val Asn Ser Ser Cys Arg Ala Gln Asp 2515 2520 Glu Phe Glu Cys Ala Asn Gly Glu Cys Ile Asn Phe Ser Leu Thr Cys 2530 2535 2540 Asp Gly Val Pro His Cys Lys Asp Lys Ser Asp Glu Lys Pro Ser Tyr 545 2550 2555 2560 Cys Asn Ser Arg Arg Cys Lys Lys Thr Phe Arg Gln Cys Ser Asn Gly 2565 2570 2575 Arg Cys Val Ser Asn Met Leu Trp Cys Asn Gly Ala Asp Asp Cys Gly 2580 2585 2590 Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ile Pro Cys Asn Lys Thr Ala Cys Gly Val Gly 2595 2600 2605 Glu Phe Arg Cys Arg Asp Gly Thr Cys Ile Gly Asn Ser Ser Arg Cys 2610 2615 2620 Asn Gln Phe Val Asp Cys Glu Asp Ala Ser Asp Glu Met Asn Cys Ser 625 2630 2635 2640Ala Thr Asp Cys Ser Ser Tyr Phe Arg Leu Gly Val Lys Gly Val Leu 2645 2650 2655 Phe Gln Pro Cys Glu Arg Thr Ser Leu Cys Tyr Ala Pro Ser Trp Val 2660 2665 2670 Cys Asp Gly Ala Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Arg Asp Cys 2675 2680 2685 Pro Gly Val Lys Arg Pro Arg Cys Pro Leu Asn Tyr Phe Ala Cys Pro 2690 2695 2700 Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Met Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Lys Glu Asp Asp 705 2710 2715 2720 2715 Cys Glu His Gly Glu Asp Glu Thr His Cys Asn Lys Phe Cys Ser Glu 2725 2730 2735 Ala Gln Phe Glu Cys Gln Asn His Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Gln Trp Leu 2740 2745 2750 Cys Asp Gly Ser Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Ala His 2755 2760 2765 . Cys Glu Gly Lys Thr Cys Gly Pro Ser Ser Phe Ser Cys Pro Gly Thr 2775 2780 His Val Cys Val Pro Glu Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Lys Asp Cys
785 2790 2795 2800 2795 2790 Ala Asp Gly Ala Asp Glu Ser Ile Ala Ala Gly Cys Leu Tyr Asn Ser

2810 Thr Cys Asp Asp Arg Glu Phe Met Cys Gln Asn Arg Gln Cys Ile Pro 2820 2825 2830 Lys His Phe Val Cys Asp His Asp Arg Asp Cys Ala Asp Gly Ser Asp 2835 2840 2845 Glu Ser Pro Glu Cys Glu Tyr Pro Thr Cys Gly Pro Ser Glu Phe Arg 2850 2855 2860 Cys Ala Asn Gly Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Arg Gln Trp Glu Cys Asp Gly 2870 2875 Glu Asn Asp Cys His Asp Gln Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Lys Asn Pro His 2885 2890 2895Cys Thr Ser Pro Glu His Lys Cys Asn Ala Ser Ser Gln Phe Leu Cys 2900 2905 2910Ser Ser Gly Arg Cys Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Leu Cys Asn Gly Gln Asp 2915 2920 2925 Asp Cys Gly Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Arg Gly Cys His Ile Asn Glu Cys 2930 2935 2940 Leu Ser Arg Lys Leu Ser Gly Cys Ser Gln Asp Cys Glu Asp Leu Lys 945 2950 2955 2960 Ile Gly Phe Lys Cys Arg Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Arg Leu Lys Asp Asp 2965 2970 2975 Gly Arg Thr Cys Ala Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Ser Thr Thr Phe Pro Cys 2985 Ser Gln Arg Cys Ile Asn Thr His Gly Ser Tyr Lys Cys Leu Cys Val 2995 3000 3005 Glu Gly Tyr Ala Pro Arg Gly Gly Asp Pro His Ser Cys Lys Ala Val 3010 3015 3020 Thr Asp Glu Glu Pro Phe Leu Ile Phe Ala Asn Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Arg 025 3030 3035 Lys Leu Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Tyr Thr Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly Leu 3045 3050 3055Asn Asn Ala Val Ala Leu Asp Phe Asp Tyr Arg Glu Gln Met Ile Tyr 3060 3065 3070 Trp Thr Asp Val Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser Met Ile Arg Arg Met His Leu 3075 3080 3085 Asn Gly Ser Asn Val Gln Val Leu His Arg Thr Gly Leu Ser Asn Pro 3095 3100 Asp Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Val Gly Gly Asn Leu Tyr Trp Cys Asp 105 3110 3115 3120 Lys Gly Arg Asp Thr Ile Glu Val Ser Lys Leu Asn Gly Ala Tyr Arg 3125 3130 3135 Thr Val Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Leu Arg Glu Pro Arg Ala Leu Val Val 3140 3145 3150 Asp Val Gln Asn Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Gly Asp His Ser 3155 3160 3165 Leu Ile Gly Arg Ile Gly Met Asp Gly Ser Ser Arg Ser Val Ile Val 3170 3180 Asp Thr Lys Ile Thr Trp Pro Asn Gly Leu Thr Leu Asp Tyr Val Thr 185 3190 3195 Glu Arg Ile Tyr Trp Ala Asp Ala Arg Glu Asp Tyr Ile Glu Phe Ala 3205 3210 3215 Ser Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Arg His Val Val Leu Ser Gln Asp Ile Pro 3220 3225 3230 His Ile Phe Ala Leu Thr Leu Phe Glu Asp Tyr Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp 3235 3240 3245 Trp Glu Thr Lys Ser Ile Asn Arg Ala His Lys Thr Thr Gly Thr Asn 3250 3255 3260 Lys Thr Leu Leu Ile Ser Thr Leu His Arg Pro Met Asp Leu His Val 3270

Phe His Ala Leu Arg Gln Pro Asp Val Pro Asn His Pro Cys Lys Val 3285 3290 Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser Asn Leu Cys Leu Leu Ser Pro Gly Gly Gly 3300 3305 3310 His Lys Cys Ala Cys Pro Thr Asn Phe Tyr Leu Gly Ser Asp Gly Arg 3320 3315 3325 Thr Cys Val Ser Asn Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Phe Val Cys Lys Asn Asp 3330 3335 3340 Lys Cys Ile Pro Phe Trp Trp Lys Cys Asp Thr Glu Asp Asp Cys Gly 345 3350 3355 3360 Asp His Ser Asp Glu Pro Pro Asp Cys Pro Glu Phe Lys Cys Arg Pro 3365 3370 3375 Gly Gln Phe Gln Cys Ser Thr Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Pro Ala Phe Ile 3380 3385 3390 Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gln Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Asn Cys 3395 3400 3405 Asp Ile His Val Cys Leu Pro Ser Gln Phe Lys Cys Thr Asn Thr Asn 3410 3415 3420 Arg Cys Ile Pro Gly Ile Phe Arg Cys Asn Gly Gln Asp Asn Cys Gly 425 3430 3435 3440 Asp Gly Glu Asp Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Ala Pro Asn 3445 3450 3455 Gln Phe Gln Cys Ser Ile Thr Lys Arg Cys Ile Pro Arg Val Trp Val  $3460 \hspace{1.5cm} 3465 \hspace{1.5cm} 3470$ Cys Asp Arg Asp Asn Asp Cys Val Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Ala Asn 3475 3480 3485 Cys Thr Gln Met Thr Cys Gly Val Asp Glu Phe Arg Cys Lys Asp Ser 3495 3500 Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ala Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp Cys 505 3510 3515 Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Lys Glu Glu Cys Asp Glu Arg Thr Cys 3525 3530 3535 Glu Pro Tyr Gln Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Pro Gly Arg 3540 3545 3550 Trp Gln Cys Asp Tyr Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Glu 3555 3560 3565 Ser Cys Thr Pro Arg Pro Cys Ser Glu Ser Glu Phe Ser Cys Ala Asn 3575 3580 Gly Arg Cys Ile Ala Gly Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp His Asp Cys 3595 3600 Ala Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Lys Asp Cys Thr Pro Arg Cys Asp Met Asp 3605 3610 3615 Gln Phe Gln Cys Lys Ser Gly His Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys 3620 3625 3630 Asp Ala Asp Ala Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Ala Cys Gly 3635 3640 3645 Thr Gly Val Arg Thr Cys Pro Leu Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Asn Asn Thr 3650 3655 3660 Leu Cys Lys Pro Leu Ala Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp Cys Gly 665 3670 3675 Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Asn Pro Glu Glu Cys Ala Arg Phe Val Cys Pro 3690 3695 3685 Pro Asn Arg Pro Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asp Arg Val Cys Leu Trp Ile 3700 3705 3710 3700 Gly Arg Gln Cys Asp Gly Thr Asp Asn Cys Gly Asp Gly Thr Asp Glu 3715 . 3720 3725 Glu Asp Cys Glu Pro Pro Thr Ala His Thr Thr His Cys Lys Asp Lys 3735 3740 Lys Glu Phe Leu Cys Arg Asn Gln Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg

3750 3755 Cys Asn Met Phe Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Asp Cys 3765 3770 Ser Ile Asp Pro Lys Leu Thr Ser Cys Ala Thr Asn Ala Ser Ile Cys 3780 3785 3790 Gly Asp Glu Ala Arg Cys Val Arg Thr Glu Lys Ala Ala Tyr Cys Ala 3800 3795 3805 Cys Arg Ser Gly Phe His Thr Val Pro Gly Gln Pro Gly Cys Gln Asp 3815 3820 Ile Asn Glu Cys Leu Arg Phe Gly Thr Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Asn Asn 825 3830 3835 3840 Thr Lys Gly Gly His Leu Cys Ser Cys Ala Arg Asn Phe Met Lys Thr 3845 3850 3855 His Asn Thr Cys Lys Ala Glu Gly Ser Glu Tyr Gln Val Leu Tyr Ile 3860 3865 3870 Ala Asp Asp Asn Glu Ile Arg Ser Leu Phe Pro Gly His Pro His Ser 3875 3880 3885 Ala Tyr Glu Gln Ala Phe Gln Gly Asp Glu Ser Val Arg Ile Asp Ala 3890 3895 3900 Met Asp Val His Val Lys Ala Gly Arg Val Tyr Trp Thr Asn Trp His 3910 3915 3920 Thr Gly Thr Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ser Leu Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro Pro Thr 3925 3930 3935 Thr Ser Asn Arg His Arg Arg Gln Ile Asp Arg Gly Val Thr His Leu 3940 3945 3950Asn Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys Met Pro Arg Gly Ile Ala Ile Asp Trp Val 3955 3960 3965 Ala Gly Asn Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp Ser Gly Arg Asp Val Ile Glu Val 3975 3980 Ala Gln Met Lys Gly Glu Asn Arg Lys Thr Leu Ile Ser Gly Met Ile 3990 3995 Asp Glu Pro His Ala Ile Val Val Asp Pro Leu Arg Gly Thr Met Tyr 4005 4010 4015 Trp Ser Asp Trp Gly Asn His Pro Lys Ile Glu Thr Ala Ala Met Asp 4020 4025 4030 Gly Thr Leu Arg Glu Thr Leu Val Gln Asp Asn Ile Gln Trp Pro Thr  $4035 \hspace{1.5cm} 4040 \hspace{1.5cm} 4045$ Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Tyr His Asn Glu Arg Leu Tyr Trp Ala Asp Ala 4055 4060 Lys Leu Ser Val Ile Gly Ser Ile Arg Leu Asn Gly Thr Asp Pro Ile 065 4070 4075 4080 Val Ala Ala Asp Ser Lys Arg Gly Leu Ser His Pro Phe Ser Ile Asp 4085 4090 4095 Val Phe Glu Asp Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Val Thr Tyr Ile Asn Asn Arg Val 4100 4105 4110 Phe Lys Ile His Lys Phe Gly His Ser Pro Leu Val Asn Leu Thr Gly 4115 4120 4125 Gly Leu Ser His Ala Ser Asp Val Val Leu Tyr His Gln His Lys Gln 4130 4140 Pro Glu Val Thr Asn Pro Cys Asp Arg Lys Lys Cys Glu Trp Leu Cys 145 4150 4155 4160 Leu Leu Ser Pro Ser Gly Pro Val Cys Thr Cys Pro Asn Gly Lys Arg 4165 4170 Leu Asp Asn Gly Thr Cys Val Pro Val Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Pro Pro 4180 4185 4190 Asp Ala Pro Arg Pro Gly Thr Cys Asn Leu Gln Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly 4195 4200 4205 Ser Cys Phe Leu Asn Ala Arg Arg Gln Pro Lys Cys Arg Cys Gln Pro 4210 4215 4220

Arg Tyr Thr Gly Asp Lys Cys Glu Leu Asp Gln Cys Trp Glu His Cys 4230 4235 Arg Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ala Ala Ser Pro Ser Gly Met Pro Thr Cys 4245 4250 4255 Arg Cys Pro Thr Gly Phe Thr Gly Pro Lys Cys Thr Gln Gln Val Cys 4260 4265 4270 Ala Gly Tyr Cys Ala Asn Asn Ser Thr Cys Thr Val Asn Gln Gly Asn 4275 4280 4285 Gln Pro Gln Cys Arg Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Leu Gly Asp Arg Cys Gln 4290 4295 4300 Tyr Arg Gln Cys Ser Gly Tyr Cys Glu Asn Phe Gly Thr Cys Gln Met 305 4310 4315 4320 Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Arg Gln Cys Arg Cys Thr Ala Tyr Phe Glu Gly
4325 4330 4335 Ser Arg Cys Glu Val Asn Lys Cys Ser Arg Cys Leu Glu Gly Ala Cys 4340 4345 4350Val Val Asn Lys Gln Ser Gly Asp Val Thr Cys Asn Cys Thr Asp Gly 4360 4365 Arg Val Ala Pro Ser Cys Leu Thr Cys Val Gly His Cys Ser Asn Gly 4370 4375 4380 Gly Ser Cys Thr Met Asn Ser Lys Met Met Pro Glu Cys Gln Cys Pro 385 4390 4395 4400 Pro His Met Thr Gly Pro Arg Cys Glu Glu His Val Phe Ser Gln Gln 4405 4410 4415 Gln Pro Gly His Ile Ala Ser Ile Leu Ile Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu 4420 4425 4430 Leu Leu Val Leu Val Ala Gly Val Val Phe Trp Tyr Lys Arg Arg Val 4435 4440 4445Gln Gly Ala Lys Gly Phe Gln His Gln Arg Met Thr Asn Gly Ala Met 4450 4455 4460 Asn Val Glu Ile Gly Asn Pro Thr Tyr Lys Met Tyr Glu Gly Gly Glu 465 4470 4475 4480 Pro Asp Asp Val Gly Gly Leu Leu Asp Ala Asp Phe Ala Leu Asp Pro 4485 4490 4495 Asp Lys Pro Thr Asn Phe Thr Asn Pro Val Tyr Ala Thr Leu Tyr Met 4500 4505 4510 Gly Gly His Gly Ser Arg His Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Asp Glu Lys Arg 4515 4520 4525 Glu Leu Leu Gly Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp Glu Ile Gly Asp Pro Leu Ala

#### DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below at 201 et seq. underneath my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor if only one name is listed at 201 below, or an original, first and joint inventor if plural names are listed at 201 et seq. below, of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

#### ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF

and for which a patent application:

☑ is attached hereto and includes amendment(s) filed on (if applicable)

☐ was filed in the United States on as Application No. (for declaration not accompanying application)

with amendment(s) filed on (if applicable)

□ was filed as PCT international Application No. on and was amended under PCT Article 19 on (fapplicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified application, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, \$1.56.

Thereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

EARLIEST FOREIGN APPLIC	ATION(S), IF ANY, FILED PRIOR	TO THE FILING DATE O	OF THE APPLICATION
APPLICATION NUMBER	COUNTRY	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED
A Agran George			YES □ NO □
Banding			YES □ NO □

hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE
60/209,095	June 2, 2000

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

			STATUS	
APPLICATION SERIAL NO.	FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED
09/625,137	July 25, 2000			

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint S. Leslie Misrock (Reg. No. 18872), Harry C. Jones, III (Reg. No. 20280), Berj A. Terzian (Reg. No. 20060), David Weild, III (Reg. No. 21094), Jonathan A. Marshall (Reg. No. 24614), Barry D. Rein (Reg. No. 22411), Stanton T. Lawrence, III (Reg. No. 25736), Charles E. McKenney (Reg. No. 22795), Philip T. Shannon (Reg. No. 24278), Francis E. Morris (Reg. No. 24615), Charles E. Miller (Reg. No. 24576), Gidon D. Stern (Reg. No. 27469), John J. Lauter, Jr. (Reg. No. 27814), Brian M. Poissant (Reg. No. 28462), Brian D. Coggio (Reg. No. 27624), Rory J. Radding (Reg No. 28749), Stephen J. Harbulak (Reg. No. 29166), Donald J. Goodell (Reg. No. 19766), James N. Palik (Reg. No. 25510), Thomas E. Friebel (Reg. No. 29258), Laura A. Coruzzi (Reg. No. 30742), Jennifer Gordon (Reg. No. 30753), Allan A. Fanucci (Reg. No. 30256), Geraldine F. Baldwin (Reg. No. 31232), Victor N. Balancia (Reg. No. 31231), Samuel B. Abrams (Reg. No. 30605), Steven I. Wallach (Reg. No. 35402), Marcia H. Sundeen (Reg. No. 30893), Paul J. Zegger (Reg. No. 33821), Edmond R. Bannon (Reg. No. 32110), Bruce J. Barker (Reg. No. 33291), Adriane M. Antler (Reg. No. 32605), Thomas G. Rowan (Reg. No. 34419), James G. Markey (Reg. No. 31636), Thomas D. Kohler (Reg. No. 32797), Scott D. Stimpson (Reg. No. 33607), Gary S. Williams (Reg. No. 31066), William S. Galliami (Reg. No. 33885), Ann L. Gisolfi (Reg. No. 31956), Todd A. Wagner (Reg. No. 35399), Scott B. Familant (Reg. No. 35514), Kelly D. Talcott (Reg. No. 39582), Francis D. Cerrito (Reg. No. 38100), Anthony M. Insogna (Reg. No. 35203), Brian M. Rothery (Reg. No. 35340), Brian D. Siff (Reg. No. 35679), and Alan Tenenbaum (Reg. No. 34939), all of Pennie & Edmonds LLP, whose addresses are 1155 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, 1667 K Street N.W., Washington, DC 20006 and 3300 Hillview Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94304, and each of them, my attorneys, to prosecute this application, and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Offic

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	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	I Stivactava		FIRST NAME Pramod		MIDDLE NAME K	
2 0 1	RESIDENCE & CITY CITIZENSHIP Avon			STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY  Connecticut		COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP India	
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201		
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Page 2 of 2

#### SEQUENCE LISTING

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Phe Ala Cys Arg Asp Gln Ile Thr Cys Ile Ser Lys Gly Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Glu Ile 55 Cys Pro Gln Ser Lys Ala Gln Arg Cys Pro Pro Asn Glu His Ser Cys 70 75 Leu Gly Thr Glu Leu Cys Val Pro Met Ser Arg Leu Cys Asn Gly Ile 90 Gln Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Ala His Cys Arg Glu Leu 105 Arg Ala Asn Cys Ser Arg Met Gly Cys Gln His His Cys Val Pro Thr 120 Pro Ser Gly Pro Thr Cys Tyr Cys Asn Ser Ser Phe Gln Leu Glu Ala 135 Asp Gly Lys Thr Cys Lys Asp Phe Asp Glu Cys Ser Val Tyr Gly Thr 155 150 Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Thr Asn Thr Asp Gly Ser Phe Thr Cys Gly Cys 170 165 Val Glu Gly Tyr Leu Leu Gln Pro Asp Asn Arg Ser Cys Lys Ala Lys 180 185 Asn Glu Pro Val Asp Arg Pro Pro Val Leu Leu Ile Ala Asn Ser Gln 200 Asn Ile Leu Ala Thr Tyr Leu Ser Gly Ala Gln Val Ser Thr Ile Thr 215 Pro Thr Ser Thr Arg Gln Thr Thr Ala Met Asp Phe Ser Tyr Ala Asn 230 235 Glu Thr Val Cys Trp Val His Val Gly Asp Ser Ala Ala Gln Thr Gln 250 245 Leu Lys Cys Ala Arg Met Pro Gly Leu Lys Gly Phe Val Asp Glu His 265 260 Thr Ile Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Leu His His Val Glu Gln Met Ala Ile 275 280 Asp Trp Leu Thr Gly Asn Phe Tyr Phe Val Asp Asp Ile Asp Asp Arg 295 300 Ile Phe Val Cys Asn Arg Asn Gly Asp Thr Cys Val Thr Leu Leu Asp 315 Leu Glu Leu Tyr Asn Pro Lys Gly Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Ala Met Gly Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Asp Tyr Gly Gln Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Arg Cys 345 Asp Met Asp Gly Gln Asn Arg Thr Lys Leu Val Asp Ser Lys Ile Val 355 360 Phe Pro His Gly Ile Thr Leu Asp Leu Val Ser Arg Leu Val Tyr Trp 375 Ala Asp Ala Tyr Leu Asp Tyr Ile Glu Val Val Asp Tyr Glu Gly Lys 390 395 Gly Arg Gln Thr Ile Ile Gln Gly Ile Leu Ile Glu His Leu Tyr Gly 405 410 Leu Thr Val Phe Glu Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Thr Asn Ser Asp Asn Ala 425 Asn Thr Gln Gln Lys Thr Ser Val Ile Arg Val Asn Arg Phe Asn Ser 440 Thr Glu Tyr Gln Val Val Thr Arg Val Asp Lys Gly Gly Ala Leu His Ile Tyr His Gln Arg Arg Gln Pro Arg Val Arg Ser His Ala Cys Glu 475 Asn Asp Gln Tyr Gly Lys Pro Gly Gly Cys Ser Asp Ile Cys Leu Leu 490

Ala Asn Ser His Lys Ala Arg Thr Cys Arg Cys Arg Ser Gly Phe Ser 505 Leu Gly Ser Asp Gly Lys Ser Cys Lys Lys Pro Glu His Glu Leu Phe 520 Leu Val Tyr Gly Lys Gly Arg Pro Gly Ile Ile Arg Gly Met Asp Met 535 Gly Ala Lys Val Pro Asp Glu His Met Ile Pro Ile Glu Asn Leu Met 550 555 Asn Pro Arg Ala Leu Asp Phe His Ala Glu Thr Gly Phe Ile Tyr Phe 570 565 Ala Asp Thr Thr Ser Tyr Leu Ile Gly Arg Gln Lys Ile Asp Gly Thr 580 585 Glu Arg Glu Thr Ile Leu Lys Asp Gly Ile His Asn Val Glu Gly Val 600 Ala Val Asp Trp Met Gly Asp Asn Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Asp Gly Pro 615 620 Lys Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Ala Arg Leu Glu Lys Ala Ala Gln Thr Arg 630 635 Lys Thr Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Met Thr His Pro Arg Ala Ile Val Val 650 645 Asp Pro Leu Asn Gly Trp Met Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Glu Glu Asp Pro 660 665 Lys Asp Ser Arg Arg Gly Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala Trp Met Asp Gly Ser 680 685 His Arg Asp Ile Phe Val Thr Ser Lys Thr Val Leu Trp Pro Asn Gly 695 700 Leu Ser Leu Asp Ile Pro Ala Gly Arg Leu Tyr Trp Val Asp Ala Phe 710 715 Tyr Asp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ile Leu Leu Asn Gly Thr Asp Arg Lys Ile 725 730 Val Tyr Glu Gly Pro Glu Leu Asn His Ala Phe Gly Leu Cys His His 745 Gly Asn Tyr Leu Phe Trp Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ser Gly Ser Val Tyr Arg 760 Leu Glu Arg Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Pro Pro Thr Val Thr Leu Leu Arg 775 780 Ser Glu Arg Pro Pro Ile Phe Glu Ile Arg Met Tyr Asp Ala His Glu 790 795 Gln Gln Val Gly Thr Asn Lys Cys Arg Val Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser 810 Ser Leu Cys Leu Ala Thr Pro Gly Ser Arg Gln Cys Ala Cys Ala Glu Asp Gln Val Leu Asp Thr Asp Gly Val Thr Cys Leu Ala Asn Pro Ser 840 Tyr Val Pro Pro Pro Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Gln Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn 855 Asn Arg Cys Ile Gln Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys 875 870 Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys 885 890 Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg 905 Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser 920 Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys 935 940 Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp 955

Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn 980 985 Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp 1000 1005 Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn 1010 1015 1020 Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp 1025 1030 1035 1040 Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala 1045 1050 1055 Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His Ser Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Pro Leu 1060 1065 1070 Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp 1075 1080 1085 Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val 1090 1095 1100 Cys Asp Pro Asn Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile 1105 1110 1115 1120 Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Ser Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser 1125 1130 1135 Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ala Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro 1145 1150 1140 Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp 1155 1160 1165 Gly Lys Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp 1175 1170 1180 Gln Cys Ser Leu Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser His Asn Cys Ser Val Ala 1185 1190 1195 1200 Pro Gly Glu Gly Ile Val Cys Ser Cys Pro Leu Gly Met Glu Leu Gly 1205 1210 1215 Ser Asp Asn His Thr Cys Gln Ile Gln Ser Tyr Cys Ala Lys His Leu 1225 1230 Lys Cys Ser Gln Lys Cys Asp Gln Asn Lys Phe Ser Val Lys Cys Ser 1235 1240 1245 Cys Tyr Glu Gly Trp Val Leu Glu Pro Asp Gly Glu Thr Cys Arg Ser 1255 1260 Leu Asp Pro Phe Lys Leu Phe Ile Ile Phe Ser Asn Arq His Glu Ile 1265 1270 1275 Arg Arg Ile Asp Leu His Lys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Val Leu Val Pro Gly 1285 1290 1295 Leu Arg Asn Thr Ile Ala Leu Asp Phe His Leu Ser Gln Ser Ala Leu 1300 1305 1310 Tyr Trp Thr Asp Ala Val Glu Asp Lys Ile Tyr Arg Gly Lys Leu Leu 1315 1320 1325 Asp Asn Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Phe Glu Val Val Ile Gln Tyr Gly Leu 1330 1335 1340 Ala Thr Pro Glu Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr 1345 1350 1355 1360 Trp Val Glu Ser Asn Leu Asp Gln Ile Glu Val Ala Lys Leu Asp Gly 1365 1370 1375 Thr Leu Arg Thr Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Asp Ile Glu His Pro Arg Ala 1385 1390 Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Arg Asp Gly Ile Leu Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Asp 1395 1400 1405 Ala Ser Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ala Ala Ser Met Ser Gly Ala Gly Arg 1415

Arg Thr Ile His Arg Glu Thr Gly Ser Gly Gly Cys Ala Asn Gly Leu 1430 1435 Thr Val Asp Tyr Leu Glu Lys Arg Ile Leu Trp Ile Asp Ala Arg Ser 1450 1445 Asp Ala Ile Tyr Ser Ala Arg Tyr Asp Gly Ser Gly His Met Glu Val 1470 1465 1460 Leu Arg Gly His Glu Phe Leu Ser His Pro Phe Ala Val Thr Leu Tyr 1475 1480 1485 Gly Glu Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Arg Thr Asn Thr Leu Ala Lys 1490 1495 1500 Ala Asn Lys Trp Thr Gly His Asn Val Thr Val Val Gln Arg Thr Asn 1505 1510 1515 Thr Gln Pro Phe Asp Leu Gln Val Tyr His Pro Ser Arg Gln Pro Met 1525 1530 1535 Ala Pro Asn Pro Cys Glu Ala Asn Gly Gly Arg Gly Pro Cys Ser His 1540 1545 1550 Leu Cys Leu Ile Asn Tyr Asn Arg Thr Val Ser Trp Ala Cys Pro His 1565 1555 1560 Leu Met Lys Leu His Lys Asp Asn Thr Thr Cys Tyr Glu Phe Lys Lys 1570 1575 1580 Phe Leu Leu Tyr Ala Arq Gln Met Glu Ile Arg Gly Val Asp Leu Asp 1585 1590 1595 1600 Ala Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Tyr Ile Ile Ser Phe Thr Val Pro Asp Ile Asp 1605 1610 1615 Asn Val Thr Val Leu Asp Tyr Asp Ala Arg Glu Gln Arg Val Tyr Trp 1620 1625 1630 Ser Asp Val Arg Thr Gln Ala Ile Lys Arg Ala Phe Ile Asn Gly Thr 1635 1640 1645 Gly Val Glu Thr Val Val Ser Ala Asp Leu Pro Asn Ala His Gly Leu 1650 1655 1660 Ala Val Asp Trp Val Ser Arg Asn Leu Phe Trp Thr Ser Tyr Asp Thr 1665 1670 1675 1680 Asn Lys Lys Gln Ile Asn Val Ala Arg Leu Asp Gly Ser Phe Lys Asn 1685 1690 1695 Ala Val Val Gln Gly Leu Glu Gln Pro His Gly Leu Val His Pro 1705 1710 1700 Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Gly Asp Asn Ile Ser Met Ala 1715 1720 1725 Asn Met Asp Gly Ser Asn His Thr Leu Leu Phe Ser Gly Gln Lys Gly 1730 1735 1740 Pro Val Gly Leu Ala Ile Asp Phe Pro Glu Ser Lys Leu Tyr Trp Ile 1755 1745 1750 Ser Ser Gly Asn His Thr Ile Asn Arg Cys Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Glu 1765 1770 Leu Glu Val Ile Asp Thr Met Arg Ser Gln Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Ala 1780 1785 1790 Leu Ala Ile Met Gly Asp Lys Leu Trp Trp Ala Asp Gln Val Ser Glu 1795 1800 1805 Lys Met Gly Thr Cys Asn Lys Ala Asp Gly Ser Gly Ser Val Val Leu 1810 1815 1820 Arg Asn Ser Thr Thr Leu Val Met His Met Lys Val Tyr Asp Glu Ser 1830 1835 1840 Ile Gln Leu Glu His Glu Gly Thr Asn Pro Cys Ser Val Asn Asn Gly 1845 1850 1855 Asp Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Leu Pro Thr Ser Glu Thr Thr Arg Ser Cys 1860 1865 1870 Met Cys Thr Ala Gly Tyr Ser Leu Arg Ser Gly Gln Gln Ala Cys Glu 1880

Gly Val Gly Ser Phe Leu Leu Tyr Ser Val His Glu Gly Ile Arg Gly 1895 Ile Pro Leu Asp Pro Asn Asp Lys Ser Asp Ala Leu Val Pro Val Ser 1910 1915 Gly Thr Ser Leu Ala Val Gly Ile Asp Phe His Ala Glu Asn Asp Thr 1925 1930 Ile Tyr Trp Val Asp Met Gly Leu Ser Thr Ile Ser Arg Ala Lys Arg 1940 1945 Asp Gln Thr Trp Arg Glu Asp Val Val Thr Asn Gly Ile Gly Arg Val 1955 1960 1965 Glu Gly Ile Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Trp Thr Asp 1970 1975 1980 Gln Gly Phe Asp Val Ile Glu Val Ala Arg Leu Asn Gly Ser Phe Arg 1990 1995 Tyr Val Val Ile Ser Gln Gly Leu Asp Lys Pro Arg Ala Ile Thr Val 2005 2010 2015 His Pro Glu Lys Gly Tyr Leu Phe Trp Thr Glu Trp Gly His Tyr Pro 2020 2025 2030 Arg Ile Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu Asp Gly Thr Glu Arg Val Val Leu Val 2035 2040 2045 Asn Val Ser Ile Ser Trp Pro Asn Gly Ile Ser Val Asp Tyr Gln Gly 2050 2055 2060 Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Cys Asp Ala Arg Met Asp Lys Ile Glu Arg Ile 2065 2070 2075 Asp Leu Glu Thr Gly Glu Asn Arg Glu Val Val Leu Ser Ser Asn Asn 2085 2090 2095 Met Asp Met Phe Ser Val Ser Val Phe Glu Asp Phe Ile Tyr Trp Ser 2105 2100 Asp Arg Thr His Ala Asn Gly Ser Ile Lys Arg Gly Cys Lys Asp Asn 2115 2120 2125 Ala Thr Asp Ser Val Pro Leu Arg Thr Gly Ile Gly Val Gln Leu Lys 2135 2140 Asp Ile Lys Val Phe Asn Arg Asp Arg Gln Lys Gly Thr Asn Val Cys 2150 2155 Ala Val Ala Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Gln Leu Cys Leu Tyr Arg Gly Gly 2170 Gly Gln Arg Ala Cys Ala Cys Ala His Gly Met Leu Ala Glu Asp Gly 2185 Ala Ser Cys Arg Glu Tyr Ala Gly Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Thr 2195 2200 2205 Ile Leu Lys Ser Ile His Leu Ser Asp Glu Arg Asn Leu Asn Ala Pro 2210 2215 2220 Val Gln Pro Phe Glu Asp Pro Glu His Met Lys Asn Val Ile Ala Leu 2225 2230 2235 Ala Phe Asp Tyr Arg Ala Gly Thr Ser Pro Gly Thr Pro Asn Arg Ile 2245 2250 2255 Phe Phe Ser Asp Ile His Phe Gly Asn Ile Gln Gln Ile Asn Asp Asp 2260 2265 Gly Ser Gly Arg Thr Thr Ile Val Glu Asn Val Gly Ser Val Glu Gly 2275 2280 2285 Leu Ala Tyr His Arg Gly Trp Asp Thr Leu Tyr Trp Thr Ser Tyr Thr 2290 2295 2300 Thr Ser Thr Ile Thr Arg His Thr Val Asp Gln Thr Arg Pro Gly Ala 2310 2315 2320 Phe Glu Arg Glu Thr Val Ile Thr Met Ser Gly Asp Asp His Pro Arg 2325 2330 2335 Ala Phe Val Leu Asp Glu Cys Gln Asn Leu Met Phe Trp Thr Asn Trp

Asn Glu Leu His Pro Ser Ile Met Arg Ala Ala Leu Ser Gly Ala Asn 2360 Val Leu Thr Leu Ile Glu Lys Asp Ile Arg Thr Pro Asn Gly Leu Ala 2375 2380 Ile Asp His Arg Ala Glu Lys Leu Tyr Phe Ser Asp Ala Thr Leu Asp 2395 2390 Lys Ile Glu Arg Cys Glu Tyr Asp Gly Ser His Arg Tyr Val Ile Leu 2405 2410 Lys Ser Glu Pro Val His Pro Phe Gly Leu Ala Val Tyr Gly Glu His 2420 2425 Ile Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Val Arg Arg Ala Val Gln Arg Ala Asn Lys 2435 2440 2445 Tyr Val Gly Ser Asp Met Lys Leu Leu Arg Val Asp Ile Pro Gln Gln 2450 2455 2460 Pro Met Gly Ile Ile Ala Val Ala Asn Asp Thr Asn Ser Cys Glu Leu 2465 2470 2475 2480 Ser Pro Cys Arg Ile Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Asp Leu Cys Leu Leu 2485 2490 2495 Thr His Gln Gly His Val Asn Cys Ser Cys Arg Gly Gly Arg Ile Leu 2500 2505 2510 Gln Glu Asp Phe Thr Cys Arg Ala Val Asn Ser Ser Cys Arg Ala Gln 2520 2525 Asp Glu Phe Glu Cys Ala Asn Gly Glu Cys Ile Ser Phe Ser Leu Thr 2535 2540 Cys Asp Gly Val Ser His Cys Lys Asp Lys Ser Asp Glu Lys Pro Ser 2550 2555 Tyr Cys Asn Ser Arg Arg Cys Lys Lys Thr Phe Arg Gln Cys Asn Asn 2570 2565 Gly Arg Cys Val Ser Asn Met Leu Trp Cys Asn Gly Val Asp Tyr Cys 2580 2585 2590 Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ile Pro Cys Asn Lys Thr Ala Cys Gly Val 2600 2605 2595 Gly Glu Phe Arg Cys Arg Asp Gly Ser Cys Ile Gly Asn Ser Ser Arg 2615 2620 Cys Asn Gln Phe Val Asp Cys Glu Asp Ala Ser Asp Glu Met Asn Cys 2630 2635 2640 Ser Ala Thr Asp Cys Ser Ser Tyr Phe Arg Leu Gly Val Lys Gly Val 2650 2645 Leu Phe Gln Pro Cys Glu Arg Thr Ser Leu Cys Tyr Ala Pro Ser Trp 2660 2665 Val Cys Asp Gly Ala Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Arg Asp 2675 2680 2685 Cys Pro Gly Val Lys Arg Pro Arg Cys Pro Leu Asn Tyr Phe Ala Cys 2690 2695 2700 Pro Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Met Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Lys Glu Asp 2705 2710 2715 Asp Cys Glu Asn Gly Glu Asp Glu Thr His Cys Asn Lys Phe Cys Ser 2725 2730 2735 Glu Ala Gln Phe Glu Cys Gln Asn His Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Gln Trp 2745 2750 Leu Cys Asp Gly Ser Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Ala 2755 2760 2765 His Cys Glu Gly Lys Thr Cys Gly Pro Ser Ser Phe Ser Cys Pro Gly 2770 2775 2780 Thr His Val Cys Val Pro Glu Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Lys Asp 2790 2795 Cys Thr Asp Gly Ala Asp Glu Ser Val Thr Ala Gly Cys Leu Tyr Asn

2805

Ser Thr Cys Asp Asp Arg Glu Phe Met Cys Gln Asn Arg Leu Cys Ile 2825 2820 Pro Lys His Phe Val Cys Asp His Asp Arg Asp Cys Ala Asp Gly Ser 2840 2835 Asp Glu Ser Pro Glu Cys Glu Tyr Pro Thr Cys Gly Pro Asn Glu Phe 2855 2860 Arg Cys Ala Asn Gly Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Arg Gln Trp Glu Cys Asp 2870 2875 Gly Glu Asn Asp Cys His Asp His Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Lys Asn Pro 2885 2890 2895 His Cys Thr Ser Pro Glu His Lys Cys Asn Ala Ser Ser Gln Phe Leu 2900 2905 2910 Cys Ser Ser Gly Arg Cys Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Leu Cys Asn Gly Gln 2915 2920 2925 Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Arg Gly Cys His Val Asn Glu 2930 2935 2940 Cys Leu Ser Arg Lys Leu Ser Gly Cys Ser Gln Asp Cys Glu Asp Leu 2945 2950 2955 Lys Ile Gly Phe Lys Cys Arg Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Arg Leu Lys Asp 2965 2970 2975 Asp Gly Arg Thr Cys Ala Asp Leu Asp Glu Cys Ser Thr Thr Phe Pro 2980 2985 2990 Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Ile Asn Thr His Gly Ser Tyr Lys Cys Leu Cys 2995 3000 3005 Val Glu Gly Tyr Ala Pro Arg Gly Gly Asp Pro His Ser Cys Lys Ala 3015 3020 Val Thr Asp Glu Glu Pro Phe Leu Ile Phe Ala Asn Arg Tyr Tyr Leu 3030 3035 Arg Lys Leu Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Tyr Thr Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly 3045 3050 3055 Leu Asn Asn Ala Val Ala Leu Ala Phe Asp Tyr Arg Glu Gln Met Ile 3060 3065 3070 Tyr Trp Thr Gly Val Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser Met Ile Arg Arg Met His 3075 3080 3085 Leu Asn Gly Ser Asn Val Gln Val Leu His Arg Thr Gly Leu Ser Asn 3095 3100 Pro Asp Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Val Gly Gly Asn Leu Tyr Trp Cys 3105 3110 3115 Asp Lys Gly Arg Asp Thr Ile Glu Val Ser Lys Leu Asn Gly Ala Tyr 3125 3130 Arg Thr Val Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Leu Arg Glu Pro Arg Ala Leu Val 3140 3145 3150 Val Asp Val Gln Asn Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Gly Asp His 3155 3160 3165 Ser Leu Ile Gly Arg Ile Gly Met Asp Gly Ser Gly Arg Ser Ile Ile 3175 3180 Val Asp Thr Lys Ile Thr Trp Pro Asn Gly Leu Thr Val Asp Tyr Val 3190 3195 3200 Thr Glu Arg Ile Tyr Trp Ala Asp Ala Arg Glu Asp Tyr Ile Glu Phe 3205 3210 3215 Ala Ser Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Arg His Val Val Leu Ser Gln Asp Ile 3220 3225 3230 Pro His Ile Phe Ala Leu Thr Leu Phe Glu Asp Tyr Val Tyr Trp Thr 3235 3240 3245 Asp Trp Glu Thr Lys Ser Ile Asn Arg Ala His Lys Thr Thr Gly Ala 3250 3255 3260 Asn Lys Thr Leu Leu Ile Ser Thr Leu His Arg Pro Met Asp Leu His

3275

Val Phe His Ala Leu Arg Gln Pro Asp Val Pro Asn His Pro Cys Lys 3285 3290 Val Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser Asn Leu Cys Leu Leu Ser Pro Gly Gly 3305 3300 Gly His Lys Cys Ala Cys Pro Thr Asn Phe Tyr Leu Gly Gly Asp Gly 3320 3325 3315 Arg Thr Cys Val Ser Asn Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Phe Val Cys Lys Asn 3330 3335 3340 Asp Lys Cys Ile Pro Phe Trp Trp Lys Cys Asp Thr Glu Asp Asp Cys 3345 3350 3355 Gly Asp His Ser Asp Glu Pro Pro Asp Cys Pro Glu Phe Lys Cys Arg 3365 3370 3375 Pro Gly Gln Phe Gln Cys Ser Thr Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Pro Ala Phe 3380 3385 3390 Ile Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gln Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Asn 3405 3395 3400 Cys Asp Ile His Val Cys Leu Pro Ser Gln Phe Lys Cys Thr Asn Thr 3410 3415 3420 Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Gly Ile Phe Arg Cys Asn Gly Gln Asp Asn Cys 3425 3430 3435 Gly Asp Gly Glu Asp Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Ala Pro 3445 3450 3455 Asn Gln Phe Gln Cys Ser Ile Thr Lys Arg Cys Ile Pro Arg Val Trp 3460 3465 3470 Val Cys Asp Arg Asp Asn His Cys Val Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Ala 3475 3480 3485 Asn Cys Thr Gln Met Thr Cys Gly Val Asp Glu Phe Arg Cys Lys Asp 3495 3500 Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ala Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp 3510 3515 3520 Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Lys Glu Glu Cys Asp Glu Arg Thr 3525 3530 3535 Cys Glu Pro Tyr Gln Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Pro Gly 3545 3550 3540 Arg Trp Gln Cys Asp Tyr Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu 3555 3560 3565 Glu Ser Cys Thr Pro Arg Pro Cys Ser Glu Ser Glu Phe Phe Cys Ala 3575 3580 Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Ala Gly Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp His Asp 3590 3595 3600 Cys Ala Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Lys Asp Cys Thr Pro Arg Cys Asp Met 3605 3610 3615 Asp Gln Phe Gln Cys Lys Ser Gly His Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Pro 3625 Cys Asp Ala Asp Ala Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Ala Cys 3635 3640 3645 Gly Thr Gly Val Arg Thr Cys Pro Leu Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Asn Asn 3650 3655 3660 Thr Leu Cys Lys Pro Leu Ala Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp Cys 3665 3670 3675 3680 Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Asn Pro Glu Glu Cys Ala Arg Phe Ile Cys 3685 3690 3695 Pro Pro Asn Arg Pro Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asp Arg Val Cys Leu Trp 3700 3705 3710 Ile Gly Arg Gln Cys Asp Gly Val Asp Asn Cys Gly Asp Gly Thr Asp 3715 3720 3725 Glu Glu Asp Cys Glu Pro Pro Thr Ala Gln Asn Pro His Cys Lys Asp 3735 3740

Lys Lys Glu Phe Leu Cys Arg Asn Gln Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu 3755 3750 Arg Cys Asn Met Phe Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Asp 3770 3765 Cys Ser Ile Asp Pro Lys Leu Thr Ser Cys Ala Thr Asn Ala Ser Met 3780 3785 3790 Cys Gly Asp Glu Ala Arg Cys Val Arg Thr Glu Lys Ala Ala Tyr Cys 3795 3800 3805 Ala Cys Arg Ser Gly Phe His Thr Val Pro Gly Gln Pro Gly Cys Gln 3810 3815 3820 Asp Ile Asn Glu Cys Leu Arg Phe Gly Thr Cys Ser Gln Leu Trp Asn 3830 3835 Lys Pro Lys Gly Gly His Leu Cys Ser Cys Ala Arg Asn Phe Met Lys 3845 3850 3855 Thr His Asn Thr Cys Lys Ala Glu Gly Ser Glu Tyr Gln Val Leu Tyr 3860 3865 3870 Ile Ala Asp Asp Asn Glu Ile Arg Ser Leu Phe Pro Gly His Pro His 3875 3880 3885 Ser Ala Tyr Glu Gln Thr Phe Gln Gly Asp Glu Ser Val Arg Ile Asp 3895 3900 Ala Met Asp Val His Val Lys Ala Gly Arg Val Tyr Trp Thr Asn Trp 3910 3915 3920 His Thr Gly Thr Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ser Leu Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro Pro 3925 3930 3935 Thr Thr Ser Asn Arg His Arg Arg Gln Ile Asp Arg Gly Val Thr His 3940 3945 Leu Asn Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys Met Pro Arg Gly Ile Ala Ile Asp Trp 3955 3960 Val Ala Gly Asn Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp Ser Gly Arg Asp Val Ile Glu 3970 3975 3980 Val Ala Gln Met Lys Gly Glu Asn Arg Lys Thr Leu Ile Ser Gly Met 3990 3995 Ile Asp Glu Pro His Ala Ile Val Val Asp Pro Leu Arg Gly Thr Met 4010 4015 4005 Tyr Trp Ser Asp Trp Gly Asn His Pro Lys Ile Glu Thr Ala Ala Met 4025 4030 4020 Asp Gly Thr Leu Arg Glu Thr Leu Val Gln Asp Asn Ile Gln Trp Pro 4035 4040 4045 Thr Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Tyr His Asn Glu Arg Leu Tyr Trp Ala Asp 4055 Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Ile Gly Ser Ile Arg Leu Asn Gly Thr Asp Pro 4075 4070 Ile Val Ala Ala Asp Ser Lys Arg Gly Leu Ser His Pro Phe Ser Ile 4090 4095 4085 Asp Val Phe Glu Asp Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Val Thr Tyr Ile Asn Asn Arg 4100 4105 4110 Val Phe Lys Ile His Lys Phe Gly His Ser Pro Leu Tyr Asn Leu Thr 4120 4125 Gly Gly Leu Ser His Ala Ser Asp Val Val Leu Tyr His Gln His Lys 4135 4140 Gln Pro Glu Val Thr Asn Pro Cys Asp Arg Lys Lys Cys Glu Trp Leu 4150 4155 4160 Cys Leu Leu Ser Pro Ser Gly Pro Val Cys Thr Cys Pro Asn Gly Lys 4165 4170 4175 Arg Leu Asp Asn Gly Thr Cys Val Pro Val Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Pro 4180 4185 4190 Pro Asp Ala Pro Arg Pro Gly Thr Cys Thr Leu Gln Cys Phe Asn Gly 4200 4195

Gly	Ser 4210	-	Phe	Leu	Asn	Ala 4215	_	Arg	Gln	Pro	Lys 4220		Arg	Cys	GIn	
Dro			Thr	G137	Agn			Glu	Len	Asp			Tro	Glu	Tvr	
4225		TYT	1111	Ory	4230		Cyb	OLU	ДСС	4235		0,10			4240	
		Asn	Glv	Glv			Ala	Ala	Ser			Gly	Met	Pro	Thr	
-1-			- 2	4245		2			4250			-		4255		
Cys	Arg	Cys	Pro	Thr	Gly	Phe	Thr	Gly	Pro	Lys	Cys	Thr	Ala	Gln	Val	
-	-	_	4260					426					4270			
Cys	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Cys	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ser	Thr	Cys	Thr	Val	Asn	Gln	Gly	
		4275					4280					4285				
Asn	Gln	Pro	Gln	Cys	Arg	Cys	Leu	Pro	Gly	Phe	Leu	Gly	Asp	Arg	Cys	
	4290					4295					4300					
Gln	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Cys	Ser	Gly	Phe	Cys	Glu	Asn	Phe	Gly	Thr	Cys	Gln	
4305					4310					4315		_			4320	
Met	Ala	Ala	Asp			Arg	Gln	Cys			Thr	Val	Tyr	Phe		
	_	_		432		_	~	~	4330		<b>G</b>	<b>*</b>	a1	4335		
Gly	Pro	Arg	_		Va⊥	Asn	Lys			Arg	Cys	Leu		Gly	Ala	
<b>~</b>	77-7	77-7	4340		<b>a</b> 7	mla sa	<b>a</b> 1	434	_	mb w	Crra	7 an	4350		7. an	
Cys	vai			ьуѕ	Gin	Thr			vaı	THE	Cys	4365		Thr	Asp	
<b>a</b> 1	7	4355		Dwo	0.020	Ctra	4360		Czza	Tlo	7 cn			Car	Λαn	
GIÀ	4370		Ala	PLO	ser	4375		TIII	Сув	116	4380		СуБ	Ser	ABII	
Glaz			Care	Thr	Met			Lvc	Met	Met			Cvs	Gln	Cvs	
4385		SCI	СуБ	* 111	439		DCI	шуы	1100	4395		014	0,5	0	4400	
		His	Met.	Thr			Ara	Cvs	Gln			Val	Val	Ser		
110	110	1110	1100	440				-1-	441					4415		
Gln	Gln	Pro	Glv	His	Met	Ala	Ser	Ile			Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	
			442					442					443			
Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Ala	Gly	Val	Val	Phe	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Arg	Arg	
		443					444					4445				
Val	Arg	Gly	Ala	Lys	Gly	Phe	Gln	His	Gln	Arg	Met	Thr	Asn	Gly	Ala	
	4450					445		_			446			<b>-</b>		
		Val	Glu	Ile			Pro	Thr	Tyr			Tyr	Glu	Gly		
4465			<b>.</b>	**- 7	447		<b>T</b>	T	7	4475		Dh a	70 71 70	т ол	4480	
GIU	Pro	Asp	Asp		_	GIY	ьeu	ьeu	449		Asp	Pne	Ala	Leu 4495		
Dage	7\ ~~	Tvra	Dro	448		Dho	Thr	7 an			Тчт	NΙα	Thr	Leu		
PIO	Asp	пуъ	450		ASII	FIIC	TIII	450		vaı	тут	AIG	451		- y -	
Met	Glv	Glv			Ser	Ara	His			Δla	Ser	Thr		Glu	Lvs	
ricc	Cry	451		017	501	**** 9	452					452			-1	
Arq	Glu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Arq	Gly			Asp	Glu	Ile	Gly	Asp	Pro	Leu	
	453			-	_	453			_		454					
Ala																
454	5															
	<	210>	3													
			457													
	-		DNA													
	<	213>	Hom	o sa	pien	s										
		400>	2													
aat				aat a	+a a	taas	aata	~ tt	attt	atac	aac	ataa	ada	araa	caaact	60
															agtctc	120
taa	aaaa	cca	caat	atat	aa t	teta	atca	- 33 c ct.	ccct	acta	cac	acto	aqa	ccac	tgagaa	180
															ggagtc	240
															ccactg	300
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															cgagga	420

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                                                                 14220
gaaggaatta cattttatat gtgagcgagc aagccggcaa gcgagcacag tattatttct
                                                                 14280
                                                                 14340
ccatcccctc cctgcctgct ccttggcacc cccatgctgc cttcagggag acaggcaggg
agggettggg getgeacete etaccetece accagaacge accecaetgg gagagetggt
                                                                 14400
ggtgcagcct tcccctccct gtataagaca ctttgccaag gctctcccct ctcgccccat
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ccctqcttqc ccqctcccac agcttcctga gggctaattc tgggaaggga gagttctttg
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ctgcccctgt ctggaagacg tggctctggg tgaggtaggc gggaaaggat ggagtgtttt
                                                                 14580
agttcttggg ggaggccacc ccaaacccca gccccaactc caggggcacc tatgagatgg
                                                                 14640
                                                                 14700
ccatgeteaa ecceetece agacaggeee tecetgtete cagggeeeee accgaggtte
14760
aaggaggtgg gccacaccca ggaagggaaa gcgggcagcc ccgttttggg gacgtgaacg
                                                                 14820
ttttaataat ttttgctgaa ttctttacaa ctaaataaca cagatattct tataaataaa
                                                                 14880
                                                                 14896
attgtaaaaa aaaaaa
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<210> 7
<211> 126
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
<400> 7
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Ile Ala Leu Asp Phe His Leu Ser Gln Ser Ala Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp 10 Val Val Glu Asp Lys Ile Tyr Arg Gly Lys Leu Leu Asp Asn Gly Ala 20 25 Leu Thr Ser Phe Glu Val Val Ile Gln Tyr Gly Leu Ala Thr Pro Glu 40 Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Trp Val Glu Ser 55 Asn Leu Asp Gln Ile Glu Val Ala Lys Leu Asp Gly Thr Leu Arg Thr 75 Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Asp Ile Glu His Pro Arg Ala Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Arg Asp Gly Ile Leu Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Asp Ala Ser Leu Pro 105 100 Arg Ile Glu Ala Ala Ser Met Ser Gly Ala Gly Arg Arg Thr 120

<210> 8 <211> 153 <212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens

115

<400> 8 Leu Leu Gln Gln Val Ser Leu Pro Glu Leu Pro Gly Glu Tyr Ser Met 10 Lys Val Thr Gly Glu Gly Cys Val Tyr Leu Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr 25 Asn Ile Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln 40

```
Thr Leu Pro Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln
Ile Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met
                   70
Ala Ile Val Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro
                                   90
               85
Thr Val Lys Met Leu Glu Arg Ser Asn His Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val
           100
                              105
Ser Ser Asn His Val Leu Ile Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val Ser Asn Gln Thr
                           120
                                              125
Leu Ser Leu Phe Phe Thr Val Leu Gln Asp Val Pro Val Arg Asp Leu
                      135
Lys Pro Ala Ile Val Lys Val Tyr Asp
145
                   150
     <210> 9
     <211> 138
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
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Met Lys Val Thr Gly Glu Gly Cys Val Tyr Leu Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys
                                   10
Tyr Asn Ile Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro Phe Ala Leu Gly Val
Gln Thr Leu Pro Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe
Gln Ile Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn
                       55
                                           60
Met Ala Ile Val Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys
                   70
                                       75
Pro Thr Val Lys Met Leu Glu Arg Ser Asn His Val Ser Arg Thr Glu
              85
                                   90
Val Ser Ser Asn His Val Leu Ile Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val Ser Asn Gln
           100
                               105
Thr Leu Ser Leu Phe Phe Thr Val Leu Gln Asp Val Pro Val Arg Asp
                           120
Leu Lys Pro Ala Ile Val Lys Val Tyr Asp
    130
                       135
      <210> 10
      <211> 27
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 10
Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile Val
                            10
         5
Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu
      <210> 11
      <211> 126
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 11
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Leu Gln Gln Val Ser Leu Pro Glu Leu Pro Gly Glu Tyr Ser Met Lys
Val Thr Gly Glu Gly Cys Val Tyr Leu Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Asn
                               25
Ile Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln Thr
                           40
Leu Pro Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile
                       55
Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala
                   70
                                       75
Ile Val Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr
              85
                                   90
Val Lys Met Leu Glu Arg Ser Asn His Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Ser
                       105
Ser Asn His Val Leu Ile Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val Ser Asn Gln
                           120
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<210> 12

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 12

Leu Gln Gln Val Ser Leu Pro Glu Leu Pro Gly Glu Tyr Ser Met Lys 1 Val Thr Gly Glu Gly Cys Val Tyr Leu Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Asn 25 2.0 Ile Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln Thr 40 Leu Pro Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile 55 60 Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala 75 70 Ile Val Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr 85 90 Val Lys Met Leu Glu Arg Ser Asn His Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val

105

<210> 13

<211> 81

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

100

<400> 13

 Leu Gln Gln Gln Val Ser Leu Pro Glu Leu Pro Gly Glu Tyr Ser Met Lys

 1
 5
 10
 15
 15

 Val Thr Gly Glu Gly Cys Val Tyr Leu Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Asn
 20
 25
 30
 30

 Ile Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln Thr
 40
 45
 45

 Leu Pro Gln Thr Cys Asp Ser Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala
 60
 55

 Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala
 65
 70
 75
 55

<210> 14

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<211> 101
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 14
Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Asn Ile Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro
                                  10
Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln Thr Leu Pro Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys
                              25
Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser
                        40
Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile Val Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly
                      55
Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr Val Lys Met Leu Glu Arg Ser Asn His
               70
                                      75
Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Ser Ser Asn His Val Leu Ile Tyr Leu Asp
                                 90
            85
Lys Val Ser Asn Gln
          100
     <210> 15
     <211> 76
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 15
Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Asn Ile Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro
1
Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln Thr Leu Pro Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys
                               25
    20
Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser
                          40
                                          45
Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile Val Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly
   50 55
Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr Val Lys Met Leu Glu
                   70
      <210> 16
      <211> 56
     <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 16
Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Asn Ile Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro
                                   10
Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln Thr Leu Pro Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys
                              25
Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser
                           40
Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile
                      55
      <210> 17
      <211> 76
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 17
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```
Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu
                                    10
Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile Val
                                25
            20
Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr Val Lys
                                                45
                            40
Met Leu Glu Arg Ser Asn His Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Ser Ser Asn
                       55
His Val Leu Ile Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val Ser Asn Gln
                    70
      <210> 18
      <211> 76
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 18
Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu
                5
                                   10
Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile Val
                                25
Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr Val Lys
                            40
Met Leu Glu Arg Ser Asn His Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Ser Ser Asn
                        55
His Val Leu Ile Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val Ser Asn Gln
      <210> 19
      <211> 31
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 19
Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu
1
                                    10
Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile
      <210> 20
      <211> 44
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 20
Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Lys Gln Phe Ala Cys Arg Asp Gln Ile Thr Cys
                                     10
Ile Ser Lys Gly Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Asp Gly
                                25
Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Glu Ile Cys Pro Gln Ser Lys
                            40
      <210> 21
      <211> 86
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 21
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Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Lys Gln Phe Ala Cys Arg Asp Gln Ile Thr Cys
Ile Ser Lys Gly Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Asp Gly
Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Glu Ile Cys Pro Gln Ser Lys Ala Gln Arg Cys
Gln Pro Asn Glu His Asn Cys Leu Gly Thr Glu Leu Cys Val Pro Met
                       5.5
Ser Arg Leu Cys Asn Gly Val Gln Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu
                   70
Gly Pro His Cys Arg Glu
               85
      <210> 22
      <211> 43
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
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<400> 22

Lys Ala Gln Arg Cys Gln Pro Asn Glu His Asn Cys Leu Gly Thr Glu 10 Leu Cys Val Pro Met Ser Arg Leu Cys Asn Gly Val Gln Asp Cys Met 25 Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Pro His Cys Arg Glu

<210> 23

<211> 42

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 23

Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln 10 Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr

<210> 24

<211> 82

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 24

Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln 10 Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp 25 20 Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe 40 Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly 55 Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser 70 Ala Arg

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<210> 25
<211> 122
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
<400> 25
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Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp 20 25 Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe 40 Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly 55 Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser 70 75 Ala Arq Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys 90 Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg 105 Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro 115

<210> 26 <211> 161 <212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 26 Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln 10 Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe 40 Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly 55 Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser 70 Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys 85 90 Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg 100 105 Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr 125 120 Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys 140 135 Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser 150 155 His

<210> 27 <211> 208 <212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens <400> 27

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Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln
Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp
                               25
Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe
                           40
Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly
                       55
Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser
                   70
Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys
              85
                                   90
Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg
                              105
          100
Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr
                          120
                                              125
      115
Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys
                      135
                                         140
Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser
                 150
                            155
His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile
                                  170
Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser
                             185
Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly
     <210> 28
     <211> 150
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 28
Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln
                                   10
Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp
Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe
                           40
Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly
                       55
Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser
```

Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys

Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg

Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys

120

105 Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr

150 <210> 29 <211> 231

<212> PRT

Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys

115

<213> Homo sapiens

70

85

100

75

125

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<400> 29
Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln
                                   10
Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp
Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe
Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly
Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser
                   70
                                       75
Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys
               85
                                   90
Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg
                               105
                                                  110
           100
Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr
                                               125
                           120
Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys
                       135
                                          140
Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser
                                      155
His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile
                                   170
Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser
                               185
           180
Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly
                           200
                                               205
Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile
                       215
Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp
     <210> 30
     <211> 40
     <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 30
Cys Pro Ser Asp Arq Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn
        5
Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu
                                25
        20
Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg
      35
      <210> 31
      <211> 80
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 31
Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn
Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu
                               25
Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser
```

Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp 50 55 60

Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro 65 70 75 80

<210> 32

<211> 119

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32

Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu 20 25 30

Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser 35 40 45

Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp 50 60

Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro 65 70 75 80

Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile 85 90 95

Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser

Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His

115

<210> 33

<211> 166

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 33

Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn

1 5 10 15

Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu 20 25 30

Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser 35 40 45

Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp 50 55 60

Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro 65 70 75 80

Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile 85 90 95

Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser

Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys 115 120 125

Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn 130 135 140

Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln 145 150 155 160

Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly

165

<210> 34

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<211> 108
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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 <400>
 34

 Cys
 Pro
 Ser
 Asp
 Arg
 Phe
 Lys
 Cys
 Glu
 Asn
 Arg
 Cys
 Ile
 Pro
 Asn

 1
 5
 10
 15
 Asn
 15
 15
 15
 -</td

<210> 35 <211> 289 <212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens

100

<400> 35 Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu 25 2.0 Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser 4.0 Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro 75 Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile 90 Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser 105 Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys 120 Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn 135 Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln 155 150 Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg 170 165 Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr 185 Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His 200 Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys 220 215 Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn 230 235 Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His

```
Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys
                              265
Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys
Asp
     <210> 36
     <211> 40
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 36
Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro
               5
Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp
     20
                           25
Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro
      35
     <210> 37
     <211> 79
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 37
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<210> 38 <211> 126 <212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 38

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Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly
                           120
       115
      <210> 39
      <211> 68
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 39
Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro
                                   10
Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp
          20
                                25
Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe
                           40
Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn
Asp Asn Asp Cys
      <210> 40
     <211> 248
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 40
Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile
Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu
            20
Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr
                            40
Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp
Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys
Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His
                                    90
Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr
His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His
                                                125
                            120
Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg
                        135
Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys
                                        155
                    150
 Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly
                                    170
 Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly
                                                 190
                               185
 Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu
                           200
 Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys
                                            220
                       215
 Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly
                                     235
 Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp
```

```
<210> 41
     <211> 39
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 41
Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile
                                   10
Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser
        20
                              25
Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His
       35
     <210> 42
      <211> 86
     <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 42
Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile
                                   10
1
Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser
                               25
           20
Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys
                                               45
Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn
                                           60
                       55
Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln
                    70
Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly
      <210> 43
      <211> 169
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 43
Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile
                                    10
        5
Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser
                                25
Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys
                            40
Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn
                        5.5
Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln
                                        75
                    70
Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg
                                    90
Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr
                                                   110
                               105
 Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His
                           120
 Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys
```

Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn

135

140

```
Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu
                165
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<210> 44

<211> 209

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 44

Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile 10 5 Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser 25 Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys 40 45 Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn 60 Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln 75 70 Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg 90 85 Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr 105 100 Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His 125 120 Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys 140 135

Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn 150 155

Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His 170 165

Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys 185

Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys

Asp

<210> 45

<211> 47

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45

Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro 10 Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp 25 Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly

<210> 46

<211> 89

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 46

Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp 25 Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly 40 Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro 60 Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp 70 75 Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His 85 <210> 47 <211> 170

<212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 48 <211> 42 <212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens

165

<400> 48 Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile 10 Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser 25 Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His

<210> 49 <211> 83 <212> PRT

## <213> Homo sapiens

 Clys
 His
 Thr
 Asp
 Glu
 Phe
 Gln
 Cys
 Arg
 Leu
 Asp
 Gly
 Leu
 Cys
 Ile

 Pro
 Leu
 Arg
 Trp
 Arg
 Cys
 Asp
 Gly
 Asp
 Thr
 Asp
 Cys
 Met
 Asp
 Ser
 Ser

 Asp
 Glu
 Lys
 Glu
 Gly
 Val
 Thr
 His
 Val
 Cys
 Asp
 Pro
 Ser
 Val

 Lys
 Phe
 Gly
 Cys
 Asp
 Ser
 Ala
 Arg
 Cys
 Ile
 Ser
 Lys
 Ala
 Trp
 Val

 Cys
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 Ser
 Lys
 Ala
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<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 50

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1 10 15

Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser 20 25 30

Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val 35 40 45

Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val 50 55 60

Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys 65 70 75 80

Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr
85 90 95

Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys 100 105 110

Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp

<210> 51

<211> 41

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 51

Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys

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Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn 20 25 30

Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu 35

<210> 52

<211> 81

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 52

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Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His
                          40
Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys
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                    55
Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys
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65
Asp
      <210> 53
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Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly
                        25
     20
Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp
       35
      <210> 54
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                                   1.0
       <210> 55
       <211> 10
       <212> PRT
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       <400> 55
 Gly Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Ala Met Gly Lys
           5
       <210> 56
       <211> 10
       <212> PRT
       <213> Homo sapiens
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 Gly Gly Ala Leu His Ile Tyr His Gln Arg
       <210> 57
       <211> 11
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<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 57
Val Phe Phe Thr Asp Tyr Gly Gln Ile Pro Lys
1 5 10